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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....MAY 2, 1895.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

China is trying to borrow $125,000,000 to pay to Japan.

South Africa produced £6,960,144 of gold last year, an increase of nearly two millions over 1893, and of over two and a half millions over 1892.

The total failures, as reported by R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review, are: For the United States 230, against 179 last year, and for Canada 32, against 26 last year.

The ocean steamships between this country and Europe did a good business last year, for in addition to the 314,467 immigrants they brought over they took 312,771 back.

There are 68,000 postoffices in the United States; about 67,000 of them do not pay running expenses. The profit of the New York city postoffice is $4,009,000 a year.

Bicyist Winder, of Indiana, has wagered that he can go around the United States on his wheel in 300 consecutive days, making a distance of 21,000 miles, an average 70 miles a day. He is required to cross 33 States and Territories, 220 counties, and visit 2,984 cities.

We don't know what old cancelled stamps are quoted at on the market, but they are holding up well. One man sold his collection to stamp crank bidders in New York a short time ago for $10,311 40, the highest priced United States one bringing only $51. One Confederate 5-cent stamp of another collection brought $576, and another for $102.

The Pennsylvania Legislature has passed a compulsory education bill, which requires parents to send children between the ages of eight and thirteen years to some school in which the common English branches are taught at least sixteen weeks in each year, under a penalty of $2 fine for the first failure, and $5 for each succeeding failure to do so.

Mr. Henry J. Fletcher contributes an article to the March Forum in which he shows that while our cities are growing in wealth and population, the small towns are decaying and losing business and inhabitants. He gives figures to prove that this is true of Ohio, Indiana and the other Lake shore states. There is no sign of the times more discouraging.

The gold and silver in the world now is very nearly equally divided. Of gold there are $3,900,000,000 and of silver there are $3,821,000,000. About 90 per cent. of the world's business, says the Wilmington Messenger, is carried on without the use of either coin, but by bills of exchange. There is only about one-tenth enough coin in the world to do the business of the world.

An English diplomat expresses the opinion that a partition of China is inevitable; that Russia will not be content until she gets a year round open port on the Pacific; it is said the United States is the only nation that has acted in such manner during the Eastern troubles as to inspire both China and Japan each confidence in her sincerity and she is the only nation they trust.

The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1, 1894: Galveston, 1,632,920 bales; New Orleans, 2,487,312; Mobile, 245,010; Savannah, 912,982; Charleston, 421,882; Wilmington, 233,901; Norfolk, 454,268; Baltimore, 111,516; New York, 180,945; Boston, 205,232; Newport News, 22,984; Philadelphia 96,352; West Point, 281,289; Brunswick, 100,025; Velasco, 592; Port Royal, 149,066. Total, 7,636,285.

At the Geunadius sale in London a manuscript of Firdusi's Shah-nameh, finely illuminated and with twenty-nine paintings, brought $563; Henry VIII.'s copy of Plutarch's Lives, with his arms on the cover, $205; the Earl of Leicester's Aristotle, $200; Chalcocondylas, L'Histoire de la Decadence de l'Empire Grec, Charles I.'s copy, with his arms on the side, $270; Queen Elizabeth's copy of Chrysostom, $115; Marie de Medici's Heliodorus, $168; the regent Murray's copy of Thucidides, $125. Over $27,000 was obtained for the library.

A shaft into the bowels of the earth is proposed by M. Paschal Grousset as the sensation for the exposition of 1900. His plan is an inversion of the idea of the Eiffel tower. Elevators will carry the public down the shaft; at intervals there will be restaurants and concert rooms, decorated so as to harmonize with the temperature; which will increase with the depth as far as 2,100 feet below the surface. Beyond that point, as the heat will be too great for comfort, a narrower shaft is to be driven for scientific purposes only to a depth greater than has ever yet been obtained, possibly 5,000 feet.

Since 1888 England has acquired the following islands in the Pacific: Gilbert group, thirteen islands; Ellice group, five islands; Union group, three islands; Kingman, Fanning, Washington, Palmyra, Jarvis, Christmas, Starbuck, Maiden, Vostok, Flint, Penrhyn, Dudosa, Rule, Coral, Gardner, Johnston, Danger, Suwaroff and Carolina island. While American missionaries, sailors and commerce have been familiar in the Pacific islands in the last half century, no attempt has been made by the United States Government to annex any of them, remarks the New York Tribune by way of contrast.

Bradstreet's of last week says: The feature of the week is the continued strength of prices of staples after the striking advances of preceding weeks. There is a firmer undertone in nearly all lines of trade, but at a number of points gains in industrials are more marked than in commercial lines. Cotton goods are firm on the advance in cotton and higher wages paid eastern mill operatives. The number of strikes for higher wages increases. About twenty-five thousand people have struck in April, most of them for an advance. The number of voluntary advances in wages reported is large. During the past two weeks the wages of 50,000 operatives, most of them in textile lines, have been advanced without strikes. As most of those who struck for received higher wages, fully 75,000 industrial operatives appear to have had their wages advanced since the beginning of April.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

The State Democratic Executive Committee of Mississippi, by a vote of 17 to 11, has decided to call a State primary for the nomination of all State officers. This is taken as a set back to Governor Stone, who represents the single gold standard idea. ——A San Francisco telegram says: Lewis C. McClaflin, who was associated with the late Senator Fair in wheat operations, sold the larger part of 10,000 tons, principally of the May option. His sales during the last few days have been very heavy and will amount to nearly 30,000 tons, or the seventh part of the wheat which the late Senator is reputed to have purchased. ——Lucky Baldwin, the millionaire, in the seduction suit by Lillian Ashley, demurs on the ground that his reputation was such that the young lady should have known he was deceiving her and she should not have been in his company. ——Some one stole $22,765 from the vault of the First National bank at Plainfield, N. J. ——Michigan mines make heavy sales of iron ores at prices in advance of those of last year. ——In Union county, Ala., T. Marshall Chambers killed Harvey A. Mize as the result of a long standing feud. ——Near Frederick, Md., a negro last week attempted an assault on a lady; he has been tried, convicted and is now in the penitentiary for ten years. ——The Ministers of Germany, France and Russia protest to the Japanese Government against the cession of territory by China. —— Spain agrees to accede to our Government's demand in the Allianca affair. ——The conference of Iowa Democrats indorses the monetary plank of the National convention of 1892. ——The late Paul Schulze, land agent of the Northern Pacific railroad, is a defaulter to over $500,000. —— Live stock men of Chicago do not like Secretary Morton's report intimating that the high price of meat is the consequence of a combination among them ——At Edgefield, S. C., John C. Swearington was killed by his brother-in-law B. L. Jones; the deceased is a brother-in-law of Senator Tillman. ——The Republican Raleigh convention nominated by acclamation W. W. Wynne for Mayor, Thomas G. Jenkins for clerk, and J. H. Alford for tax-collector. ——One of the severest fires in the history of Charlotte occurred Thursday. The immense brick warehouse of S. Sanders & Blackwood, on College street, was discovered to be ablaze, in the third story of the portion occupied by the hardware department of Brown, Weddington & Co. The room was stored with wagons and wooden goods. The building could not be saved, and the fire broke out soon after in the part of the building occupied by the cotton brokerage firm of Howell, Orr & Co., which burned, as also the stores of Harrison Watts, W K. Burwell and H. G. Springs. The stores of J. W. Brown, J. T. Scarboro, J. A. Overcash, Southern Chemical company, H. G. Link, Field Bros., R. A. Duncan, W. H. Hoover and the offices of J. H. Sloan & Co. were crushed in by falling walls. ——On the cruiser, Olympia, Coxswain Johnson was killed by an accident to one of the rapid fire guns. ——England is looking into the facts connected with the treatment of certain of her subjects by the Hawaiian Government since the dethronement of the ex-Queen. ——Twenty-two Spanish soldiers defended the town of Dos Caminos against 100 Cuban insurgents. ——Near Braidentown, Fla., Mrs. Perry Hand deserted her husband and lived with Thomas Mitchell, nephew of the Governor; Hand took a shot gun and went to Mitchell's house and killed him; Mitchell's friends threaten lynching. ——Texas was visited by a hail storm, with stones as big as hen eggs which covered the ground two feet deep. ——At Ormond, Fla., a negro killed Sheriff Kurtz and was killed by a deputy with the sheriff. ——A Lowell, Mass., company, assisted by local capital, will build a 10,000 spindle cotton mill at Atlanta. ——Rev. Jonathan Bell, now of England, of unsavory reputation in Brooklyn and Detroit, sold his library to raise money and leaves for parts unknown. ——The two American sailors imprisoned in Cuba, have been released, pending their trial on charges of aiding the insurgents. ——It is claimed that 70 per cent. of the sheep imported into England from the United States are diseased. ——Some of the Chinese generals oppose the cession of territory to Japan and to the ratification of the treaty; if the treaty is ratified trouble in the army is expected. ——County Treasurer C. W. Rowe has disappeared, and with him $45,000 of the funds of Powesheik county, Iowa. He left a wife and two children without a dollar. There is a woman in the case. ——Ed. Bohannon, a noted Choctaw and an officer of the Indian force, was killed while arresting Jim Jackson, near Durant, I. T. Jackson was also killed. The weapons were discharged almost simultaneously. ——An attempt made to wreck the Santa Fe east-bound passenger train was discovered by a young lady named Wilson, who dashed into her house, seized a lamp from the table, and succeeded in signaling the train just in time to avert a catastrophe. ——Chas. Estes, treasurer of the Aiken Manufacturing Company, has contracted for machinery for a new cotton mill at Bath, S. C., now in the course of construction. The mill will start with 15,000 spindles and will make fine grades of goods. ——The Belmont-Morgan syndicate still owes the Government over $16,000,000 on its contract, but it is said to be ahead of the terms of its agreement. ——George Ray, a disreputable negro, was lynched near Jensenton, Ky., by whitecaps. The hanging took place about seven miles from Springfield. Some time ago Ray was taken from his home and given a thrashing for his conduct and also given orders to leave the country, but persisted in his lawlessness. ——The President is quoted as saying the Administration is fully alive to preserving the autonomy of the American republics, and would, forcibly, if necessary, resent any European power attempting to establish itself on this continent; but that no warrant can be found for interfering to prevent England or any other European power securing reparation for an offense similar to that charged to Nicaragua. ——Ex-Congressman Sibley is in California opening the campaign as the Presidential nominee of the Silver party. ——The Russian Government has made violent protest to the Japanese agent at St. Petersburg against Japanese acquisition of Chinese territory. —— Japan relies upon the friendliness of the United States to assist her, by counsel and good offices, to reap the benefits of her conquest of China. ——Since April 1st 75,000 industrial operatives have had their wages advanced, 50,000 of them without strikes. —— Thirteen men were killed by explosion of firedamp in a mine near Sterling, Scotland.

IMPERIALISM.

It Must be Crushed in the Bud—or the Republic is Doomed.

Last week we pointed out the revolutionary character of the movement which the President is represented as setting on foot through the 200,000 officials and "contractors," subject to the executive authority, and scattered throughout the country. Afterwards the Atlanta Constitution came to hand. In this, precisely the same view as the OBSERVER'S is taken of the proposition which the conservative and responsible associated press gave out in all the papers on Tuesday morning, April 22nd. Indeed, no other view is possible. Here is what the Constitution says:

The general press dispatches announced yesterday that the forces representing Clevelandism are to be put in motion at once to do the dirty work of the gold sharks and money lenders of the east. The statement is made that the federal office holders of the country, numbering 200,000, are to be organized for the purpose of carrying on a campaign in behalf of gold monometallism.

The high officials are to go about the country peddling English financial views from the stump. The employes of the departments at Washington are to write letters. The federal officers in various States are to be organized so as to form a nucleus around which those who are opposed to the restoration of silver may rally.

The dispatch announces that Mr. Cleveland is thoroughly in earnest against the free coinage of silver and that he will leave no stone unturned to prevent the people of the country from adopting this measure of relief and to fasten on them more securely the chains of the money power.

To this end he is willing to lay aside his ponderous pretentions as a civil service reformer, and organize the office holders into a compact mass in behalf of the greed of the gold sharks and money lenders of the east. For the first time in the history of the country the federal office holders are to be required, regardless of their own convictions, to use their influence in behalf of a scheme of private greed the most infamous in its purpose and the most criminal in its results that has ever been imposed on the people.

It is equally infamous that the very instruments whom the people have selected to carry out their will should have entered into a compact or combination with the gold plutocrats to perpetuate a system that was fraudulently and surreptitiously imposed on the people. It is equally criminal that the men who fill the people's offices should now be expected to enter into an active conspiracy to suppress public opinion or to mold it to suit the views of the man who occupies the white house.

Such a movement as this is the first practical step toward imperialism. The bureaucrats, the office holders and the gold plutocrats are to be welded together in one solid body to influence the voters. What is this but the beginning of a movement that in the end will defy the people if that will cannot be controlled through the ordinary channels?

Mr. Cleveland was a very humble and virtuous citizen when he first made his appearance as a democratic candidate. Only the softest kind of butter would melt in his mouth. His whole nature was shocked and horrified at the spectacle of federal office holders taking part in elections in behalf of the party they represented. His sensitive soul so revolted at the sight that he issued an order to the heads of departments, and in this order he managed to express himself with unusual clearness. "Office holders," he declared, "are the agents of the people, not their masters." "They have no right as office holders to dictate the political action of their party associates." "The influence of federal office holders should not be felt in the manipulation of political primary meetings and nominating conventions." "Proper regard for the proprieties and acquirements of official place will also prevent their assuming the active conduct of political campaigns."

These declarations were made on the 14th of July, 1886, and his letters, written during his first administration, swarm with similar expressions. But that was before he had figured as the attorney of leading gold sharks and before the brilliant beauty of the British gold standard had been unfolded before his enraptured eyes. Mr. Cleveland also remarked about that time that "public office is a public trust." But according to the press dispatches he has come to the conclusion that a public office is held for the benefit of the international gold trust.

We think it is about time for the people to open their eyes to the real aims and purposes of Clevelandism. Behind all the recent developments in Washington is to be seen the sinister intention to fasten permanently upon the people the disastrous conditions that have been brought about by the demonetization of silver. The office holders who were prevented from active participation in politics in behalf of their party principles are now to be compelled, under penalty of removal, to promote the interests of the money power. There are thousands of patriotic officials who, when the pinch comes, will refuse to permit the emoluments of office to weigh in the balance against their convictions. On the other hand there are many who will permit themselves to be made tools of.

But the attitude of the office holders is of no importance. The important thing is the attitude of the administration, which has sold the party out to the gold trust, and which is now taking steps to intimidate the honest voters of the country. Clevelandism is the shadow of imperialism and it will be well for the people if they understand this in time to put it down and crush it out.

Interesting Items from the State Capital.

Says the Raleigh correspondent of the Charlotte Observer of Tuesday's date:

A mass meeting will be held here Thursday evening, to make arrangements for the celebration on May 20th of the unveiling of the monument. Governor Carr will preside at this meeting. The Governor to-day invited the Governors of all the Southern States to be his guests on that occasion.

A letter from Dr. Capehart, owner of the great fishery at Avoca, Bertie county, says that last Friday, at one haul of his seine, 1,700 shad and 400,000 herring were taken.

The largest income tax returned by any one person in this revenue district is $7,000.

There were 4,912 suicides in this country last year. Nearly one-half were caused by despondency, 457 by insanity, 218 by liquor, 270 by ill health, 241 by domestic troubles, 232 by disappointed love, 122 by business losses and 1,310 were unknown.

There are 14,983 pastors and 1,362,760 members in all the colored Methodist churches.

The Power of Silver.

Says a recent New York telegram: Francis G. Newlands, member of congress from Nevada, has added a story to the history of the Japanese-Chinese war that is interesting.

"It was during the time, he says, that James G. Blaine was secretary of state, I received a letter from the state department, introducing to me a number of Japanese, comprising a commission who were in this country to investigate our money system. They told me that an agent from England had been in Japan trying to get their government to demonetize silver. They talked with Senators Stewart, Jones, Teller, Sherman and others. They were warned not to think of allowing silver to be discarded as a money metal. The result of this investigation is that to-day Japan is the great power of the orient.

"What would have been the result had Japan done as England wished? When this question of a war with China arose Japan could not have carried on the war had she been upon a gold basis without first consulting England. A gold loan would have resulted, and England would have had Japan by the throat, even as she has us to-dav.

"England fears Japan more to-day than she does any other nation on the earth, Japan has been successful in her war with China. She has gained the concession of entrance to certain ports, and the right of commerce with certain districts is open to her. England views this with alarm. She would crush Japan in an instant if she dared, but the combined powers of the world will not permit it. England has no hold on her from a money point of view, and Japan, standing free and untrammeled, she will come out from the era of ignorance into the age of progress as the mightiest power of the orient. England is helpless. She cannot crush her as she did China, when that nation tried to close its ports to the Indian opium. England closed her silver mints in India but Japan held out. To-day Japan is going forward with a stride that is surprising. There have been as many spindles put up in Japan in the last two years as there have been in England in the last five years. How England will try to crush Japan is not known, but she will do all in her power to stop her growth, as she foresees that an empire is building up in the east that is directly antagonistic to her, so far as money basis is concerned. It will be the orient against the occident—silver against gold; and the practical demonstration, even for this short time shows the great value of silver as a money metal.

"England does not fear us to-day. She can drain or fill our national treasury by a word. We are helplessly in her grip. We had the chance in 1873 to become the great silver country of the world, but we cast the opportunity aside, demonetized silver, and to-day England controls us more absolutely than if she had left her troops and governors here since 1776.

"In England Mr. Balfour is making the fight, but he cannot succeed, as the banking element opposes him. I mean he cannot become prime minister. In England they have class rule. Years ago it was the landed gentry that ruled. Then the merchant secured control. He began to trade and lend money. Finally the banker got the upper hand. There is not a merchant or manufacturer in England who is not for the free coinage of silver as he sees that the bankers are shutting him off from his trade abroad. In Germany some time ago we had an uprising and silver seemed paramount; but the gold element throttled the movement. So it is all over the world, except in Japan, and I look for her to grow mighty and take her stand in the world as having the peerless money system."

Mental Images.

Cassell's Magazine.]

"A man conversing in earnest," says Emerson in his essay on "Nature," "if he watch his intellectual processes, will find that a material image, more or less luminous, arises in his mind contemporaneous with every thought, which furnishes the vestment of the thought."

This power of forming mental images appears to vary in strength among individuals to a considerable degree. Naturally we should expect to find it powerful in poets and artists. Charles Dickens has himself told us that he actually "saw" his creations as he wrote, and M. Taine mentions a painter who only looked at an object while he sketched its outline and was able to fill in the colors from the image of it in his mind. On the other hand, there are people of equal intelligence who, being unable to see such mental images themselves, have doubted their existence, and Mr. Francis Galton has shown that habits of abstract thought, such as men of science and philosophers indulge in, are apt to weaken the capacity of forming mental pictures.

Mr. Kirkpatriek of Winona, Minn., an experimental psychologist, has made a series of observations on this phenomenon with the help of his classes. The scholars were asked to write down just what came into their minds when certain familiar words, such as "book," "tree," "church," were called out, and the answers were carefully investigated. He found that the majority of the students formed distinct images of the objects corresponding to the words, and the rest formed indistinct images, with a few exceptions, who seem to have indulged in philosophical abstractions. The word "book," for example, called up visions of a Bible, a dictionary, a novel, in all but a few scholars, who thought of "food for the mind" or "the thoughts of some person." The word "tree" was represented by some kind of tree, more especially the illustrious cherry tree which George Washington cut down. The word "church" usually evoked a picture of some church in the vicinity, but some of the hearers thought of a "religious organization." It is evident from his results that most people are "visualizers" in thinking, while a few are "nonvisualizers." The tendency to form distinct images was very conspicuous among the female students, and in both sexes it reaches an abnormal development about the ages of 14 and 15, or during the period of adolescence, which, it has been otherwise observed, is also one of exceptional good health and rapid growth. The tendency is further checked or fostered by the occupations in life.

Target Practice in Texas.

Exchange.

"We have 15,010 mutilated and worn silver dollars in our vault," said a subtreasury official. "We also have over 500,000 half dollars, quarter and dime pieces, which have become too thin for use. It is a curious thing that the mutilated dollars which we receive from Texas are deeply indented. This is a result of the target practice in Texas. The crack shots down there think that a silver dollar is the best kind of a mark. Do we give a good dollar for a mutilated one? That depends upon the extent of the mutilation. We have a discretionary power in this respect."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Senator Blackburn, Value's Friend, on Free Coinage.

A Louisville, Kentucky, telegram of Saturday, says:

Senator Joseph C. Blackburn has thrown down the gauntlet to those who desire to contest his re-election to the United States Senate and boldly invites a canvass upon the currency issue. The senator's position on the silver question has been known, but as he refused to express his views through the public press of the State the impression had gone forth that he was dodging the issue. In an interview here today, however, he emphatically expressed his continued devotion to the cause of free coinage of silver.

Senator Blackburn says: "I am in favor of opening the mints of this country to the unlimited coinage of the silver metal on an exact equality with gold. I am opposed to gold monometalism and just as much opposed to silver monometalism. Without reservation or evasion, I am a bimetalist. I want and mean to continue to insist upon the use of both gold and silver on even terms as the redemption money of this country. I would be glad to see this result brought about by the action of an international conference, but I am opposed to this government waiting for any such conference to act. Our experience with such agencies has not been such as to give us either confidence or hope for the attainment of this purpose.

"I am in favor of the restoration of the silver metal at the ratio of 16 to 1, believing in the light of an experience that covers a century such ratio will establish and maintain permanently the parity between the two metals. I believe that we should take this action at the earliest day possible, independent of the policies or views of other nations. Now, if there be one upon the list of announced candidates for the Senate who will avow himself as an opponent of silver coinage and advocate a single gold standard I will ask and urge every friend of mine in Kentucky holding those views, and who, in spite of that fact, is now supporting me, to withdraw his support from me and give it to the candidate who has been bold enough to make such a declaration. But I apprehend that no one of these worthy gentlemen will make such an avowal unless he couples with it an announcement of his withdrawal from the canvass."

"In 1792 this country, with only 4,000,000 of people, was bold enough and proved itself able to discard the monetary system of Great Britain and establish one of its own, which for nearly a hundred years met every demand and stood every strain that the growth and development of the country put upon it. I believe that the destruction (entailed upon us by his demonetization policy) of one-half of our redemption money has contributed more than any other cause to the shrinkage of all values, the depreciation of all property, the stagnation of trade, the paralysis of industry—the financial troubles in which we now find ourselves. Whilst it may be true that the restoration of silver to its place of unrestricted coinage and unlimited legal tender function may not prove a panacea for all the ills that we now suffer, I am convinced that it will do more and go further in that direction than any one piece of legislation that has been or could be suggested. * * * *

"I agree with Daniel Webster, who in his day and even to this day was and is still held to be something of an authority as a constitutional lawyer. He declared that the constitution of the United States made gold and silver the redemption money of this country, and that neither Congress nor any State had any rightful power to substitute any other or to destroy either the one or the other of these metals. If Congress had the power to demonetize silver, it must be conceded that it had the same power to demonetize gold. It has seen fit to exercise this assumed power as to one of these metals. Had it exercised the same power over the other the anomalous and somewhat embarrassing condition would have obtained that we would have been left without any money at all. If they could strike down half they could strike down all."

The War in the East.

Harpers' Weekly.

Is the war ended? That, we believe, is the question uppermost in most reflecting minds.

In arranging terms of peace, the Japanese have shown themselves at home in treaty-making as in the conduct of a great and costly war. Their demands from a Chinese point of view are doubtless considered severe. But, looked at from the point of view of the conquerer, they are reasonable and just. To the outside world the treaty, so far as we are in possession of details, commends itself as such treaties go. The indemnity money is relatively small. The concessions in land are large. Some of them, however, are probably of a temporary character, and to be held only until the indemnity money is paid.

So much having been said, the question with which we started is still pertinent. Is the war in the east ended? Formosa, it would seem, is to be ceded in perpetuity to Japan. This arrangement cannot be pleasing either to Great Britain or to France, both of whom have fixed hungry eyes on the island. The occupation of Manchuria must be especially offensive to Russia, whose heart is set on the possession of at least a part of that territory, and who will not be satisfied until she has secured Port Lazaroff, on the western coast of Corea, and made it at once the terminus of her Siberian railroad and a grand naval depot. If Russia make a demand for Port Lazaroff, Great Britain will occupy Port Pamilton. France will be equally hungry, and Germany will not be contented to be a mere on-looker while the others are having their wants supplied. In view of these possibilities, the situation is not yet absolutely reassuring. If war should break out, it will be with new combatants for new issues and on a much larger scale, but the reasons against making war at all in this day and generation are so potent that an actual conflict is always to be doubted until the very moment of its breaking out.

Out of 28,000 students matriculated at German universities this semester 2,150 are foreigners, the largest number on record, and over 7½ per cent. of the total.

Little Switzerland has but 15,000 square miles, or about the size of Maryland and Delaware.

The Issue Made Up.

Atlanta Constitution.

We observe that some of the cuckoo organs in this section are growing uneasy over the declaration of J. Sterling Morton, of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet, in favor of the single gold standard, and are trying to explain it in various ways.

They appear to forget that a few months ago J. Sterling Morton was a howling enthusiast in favor of international bimetallism, and that it is only since the publication of Mr. Cleveland's letter to the Chicago agents of the gold trust that he has declared himself to be in favor of the single gold standard.

They appear to forget that the report of his interview was printed after a meeting of the cabinet which was called to discuss the financial question, and that it followed promptly on the heels of the declaration of the William Street Reform Club in favor of the single gold standard.

We judge from all the symptoms that the cuckoos in the south desire to have it understood that they are not in favor of the single gold standard; but if they propose to follow Mr. Cleveland and his administration they will have to get right in the goldbug procession. All the arguments they have been printing for the last six months are calculated to land them there if they believe in their own statements.

They declare that they are in favor of international bimetallism, but the only way in which they have thus far met the arguments of the democrats has been by quoting the ridiculous statements put forth by the organs of the eastern money power.

They are now trying to escape from the position in which they have been placed by substituting subserviency to an individual for fealty to party principles. They say that the democratic party has distinctly approved an international agreement. It is equally true that the party has approved the restoration of silver by legislative adjustment. As there is not now and never has been any reasonable ground for expecting an international agreement with Great Britain as a party thereto, there is but one thing left for the people to do, and that is to proceed to restore silver by legislative enactment and adjustment.

The cuckoos in this section need not hope to escape from the position in which they have placed themselves. Indeed, we have no idea that they desire to. Mr. Cleveland, J. Sterling Morton and the William Street Reform Club have stripped the issue naked. They stand for the single gold standard, and the cuckoos will stand with them.

The little flutter that is now perceptible among the cuckoos is merely for the purpose of deceiving the people a little longer. But the people are not deceived at all. They know that the issue is between the dishonest dollar that is stealing the profits of their business and labor and the honest bimetallic dollar that insures them fair and stable prices and profits.

The people understand the issue, we think, and cuckoos may as well get into the goldbug procession.

Professional Evangelists.

Red Springs Citizen.]

That was a very striking editorial on Evangelist Oaks in the Charlotte Observer of last Thursday. We fully believe that the Observer is right in its judgment of the man—that he is a good man, who was overtaken and conquered by an old enemy, and that he deserves the sympathy rather than the censure of the people.

But we started out to say that this professional evangelism is doing more to lower the standard of religion than any other one thing in the world. A very intelligent man of our acquaintance, who is not a member of any church at all, is accustomed to saying that these ministerial pilgrims who come from nowhere and go everywhere (wherever there is fifty dollars guaranteed), are doing the Church more damage than the bar rooms. We are not sure that this opinion is very wide of the mark.

It strikes us that the motives of most of these men are all wrong to begin with. Did you ever know one of them to go out in the highways and hedges and "compel them to come in?" Do they not rather linger about the cities where the people are already supplied with gospel privileges, and where also there is more cold cash floating about? Does this strike one as the spirit that moved the Nazarine to his deeds of mercy and love?

We have in our mind now a man who, before his conversion, could hardly make buckle and tongue meet. He "got religion" and turned evangelist. Although a man of no attainments whatever, and whose intellectual equipment is hardly ordinary, that man to-day is a capitalist and living on the fat of the land.

Religion is not intended to bring a man wealth and luxury. Souls are not saved at so much a head. The Bible tells that a man who follows Christ must *take up his cross*, and not drive through the streets behind his blooded horses and give swell receptions to the upper ten.

We are surprised that so many churches open their arms to pious money changers, and thus encourage this idea that has been so harmful to the cause of Christ—that a man must be hired to hand out God's blessings upon the people.

The best and the safest, as well as the most scriptural way of reaching the unsaved, is to pay up your pastor, receive the truth in simplicity as he preaches it, and so let your own light shine as to induce others to believe.

We are a little "off" when we try to write a religious article, but we do know this, that religion is not bought and sold like beef or bacon, and no evangelist, whoever he may be, will ever be able to "corner" it.

Personages in Novels.

Notes and Queries.

Reading several well known novels, I noticed a considerable diversity in the number of characters introduced and was induced to calculate the number, with the following results, which are curious and worth reading. I have admitted as characters all who join in and help on the action, omitting those who are only mentioned in the conversation of the actors.

It will be seen that I have taken eight novels of eight well known writers: Besant, "All Sorts and conditions of Men," 23; Trollope, "Barchester Towers," 33; Lytton, "Night and Morning," 42; Scott, "Heart of Midlothian," 49; G. Eliot, "Middlemarch," 59; Disraeli, "Tancred," 59 Thackery, "Vanity Fair," 66; Dickens, "David Copperfield," 101.

HEART DISEASE 30 YEARS!

Short Breath, Palpitation.

Mr. G. W. McKinsey, postmaster of Kokomo, Ind., and a brave ex-soldier, says: "I had been severely troubled with heart disease ever since leaving the army at the close of the late war. I was troubled with palpitation and shortness of breath. I could not sleep on my left side and had pain around my heart. I became so ill that I was much alarmed, and fortunately my attention was called to

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure

I decided to try it. The first bottle made a decided improvement in my condition, and five bottles have completely cured me."

G. W. McKINSEY, P. M., Kokomo, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Bank of Fayetteville.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking house in Fayetteville, on Wednesday, 8th May, 1895, for the purpose of passing on the proposed amendment to the charter authorized by a recent Act of the Legislature in reference to the increase or reduction of its Capital Stock.

A full attendance in person or by proxy is desired.

H. W. LILLY, President.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 4, 1895—tm

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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

The undersigned are associated in the practice of law, and all business entrusted to them will receive prompt attention.

H. McD. ROBINSON.
C. W. BIDGOOD.

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D.

DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,

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April 29, 1880. tf

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JAMES C. MACRAE.
S. H. MACRAE.

January 1, 1895.

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H. R. HORNE, Sole Agent
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If you have to give any kind of Guarantee bond it will be well for you to call on the undersigned. I have accepted the Agency of the "London Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company," one of the strongest companies of its kind.

I can furnish you a *strong bond*, and any kind of Accident Insurance you may need.

I also represent the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company.

Any one who has a Steam Boiler can have it inspected and have a guarantee against loss either direct or indirect from explosions.

When it comes to Fire Insurance, there are no better Companies than those represented in my agency:

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That some of the young men have to say who have ridden the

RAMBLER BICYCLE.

Messrs. A. J. Pemberton and Co.,

GENTLEMEN:

Replying to your favor of recent date in regard to the "Rambler Bicyle" will say: The Rambler is as near perfect in every respect as it is possible to make a wheel.

I have owned five (5) different makes of wheels (among the number was a Columbia) and I have ridden many more, but the Rambler is the easiest running and the most comfortable wheel to ride on that I have ever mounted. I am sure I shall never want to trade again.

Wishing you all the success you surely deserve in selling the best wheel on earth, I remain

Yours very truly,
E. M. SHEETZ.

Feb'y 12, 1895.

A. J. Pemberton & Co.,

GENTLEMEN:

Regarding your query as to "How I like the Rambler Bicycle," I need only state my experience. Last June I bought a "Columbia," and after riding it two months, I sold it and purchased a "Rambler."

I can unhesitatingly say that the Rambler is the best I have ever mounted, and really did not know what riding was until I had my Rambler.

Yours,
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WRITE OR CALL FOR CATALOGUE.

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THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MAY 2, 1895.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

IMPERIALISM.

Ten days ago, that is, on Monday, April 22d, the Associated Press gave out to all the papers the following telegram:

"A strong and vigorous fight against the free and unlimited coinage of silver independent of international agreement is to be made by the administration. With that end in view, officers in the various Executive Departments appointed under the present administration are being urged to organize systematically for the purpose of conducting the contest along the lines laid down in the President's letter. Many of the higher officials who enjoy reputations at home as stump speakers will probably take the field early in the summer and others are even now engaged in writing letters to their local papers or personal friends, impressing upon them the importance of sustaining the administration in the position it has outlined. Federal officers in the several States will be organized as a nucleus about which all who uphold the administration or rather who are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, will be expected to rally. There are nearly 200,000 Government officers, district attorneys and innumerable contractors scattered throughout the country. These will be expected to do the aggressive fighting in the field and will be amply furnished with documents and the necessary sinews of war from Washington. Nearly all of the Cabinet officers will take the stump for one or more speeches. Secretary Carlisle will certainly make two or more speeches in the Kentucky campaign. Secretary Morton will deliver an address in Chicago and perhaps one in St Louis. Secretary Herbert and Congressman Clarke will probably speak in Alabama, the Postmaster General will speak in Illinois and Indiana and may find time to do so late in the summer. The President is represented as being thoroughly in earnest in the proposed crusade against the free and unlimited coinage of silver and will leave no stone unturned to prevent the free silver sentiment from gaining headway and to crush it out if possible. As tariff reform was the test of party fealty in his campaign for the Presidential nomination, active support of his demand for the repeal of the Sherman purchasing clause the test of party fealty in 1894, so in 1895 the test of party fealty will be uncompromising opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver by the United States independent of international agreement. Perfected State organizations with this end in view are now being formed and these organizations will be extended to the counties and districts."

There is no equivocation about that. It is so plain that its meaning will reach, and was manifestly intended to reach, the dullest witted individual of the "200,000 Government officers, district attorneys and innumerable contractors scattered throughout the country." Does any one question that each one of these has inwardly digested the infamous order, and that with a few honorable exceptions the whole horde will "organize systematically for the purpose of conducting the contest along the lines laid down in the President's letter"? that we shall feel the heavy hand of the administration, thus put forth, in every petty contest for control of the machinery of the democratic party between now and the holding of the national convention next year? that it is the purpose of the President to capture its machinery if possible and force upon it a dishonest money platform? that he will become the nominee of this corrupted remnant of the party swelled by the whole army of the plundering gold sharks of the East and their petty imitators and campfollowers? that the gold of plutocracy, wrung from the democracy by thieving tariff and money laws, will flow like water from the central national committee, down through its minutest branches, to hypnotize and corrupt party primaries? Does any one who reads the current history of the day doubt this? or who has read past history fail to discern the imperialism which lurks behind these movements?

Ten days have elapsed, as we have said, since the Associated Press gave out the infamous news quoted above, and not one word of denial has the President vouchsafed. This is of especial significance when we bear in mind that the Associated Press is a conservative and responsible organization of the highest character, and that its statements of news are accepted without question; and that the President is estopped from the plea that he is not called upon to notice such statements by two recent occurrences, viz: (1) his rushing into print to deny over his own signature the petty slander of an obscure preacher, and (2) his almost equally formal objection to Secretary Morton's giving to the public at this time the administration's real views on the money question.

It is true that the Washington correspondent of the New York World reported to that journal that he was able to say "authoritatively" that the President was displeased at the statements made in this connection, and a few of the "cuckoo" papers have quoted this, or made similar statements, but no one but a very "fresh" young person would regard such unauthorized "authorities" seriously. When the Associated Press states that the President has authorized it to deny its former statements, and only then, will the matter be worthy of consideration. Indeed, remembering the trick by which the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law was procured—viz: by the positive assurance made by the President's recognized representatives in the Senate and in the House that if only Congress would consent to its repeal at once he would recommend and carry through supplemental legislation favorable to silver—nothing short of a statement *signed by the President* denying the truth of the Associated Press dispatch in unequivocal terms, is worth the paper it is written on. The public have lost confidence in the President and all his followers.

DUTY OF NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATS.

The object of the President and his corrupt followers being plain, what is the duty of the democratic party in North Carolina? To go over to the republicans? or to go over to the populists? or to sulk in their tents, as many did last year, and let the control of the State remain with the corrupt fusion machine which has caused the late legislature to disgrace the State with its infamous acts? By no manner of means. By no manner of means.

As our readers will remember, we pointed out at the time of the Clinton convention that fusion with Butlerism meant ultimate fusion with republicanism, and that fusion with republicanism was aimed at all that democrats hold sacred. It will be remembered, also, that Senator Ransom practically condoned fusion with Butlerism for the sake of retaining personal control of the party machinery in this State, and that he then, without even a wry face, whipped around to the President's side and deliberately bartered (so it must now be seen) his constituents' wishes in return for patronage bestowed in the interest of his personal fortunes. It is true that he overreached himself in handicapping the democracy last year with the burden of his own candidacy for re-election, when he made that appear to many to be the real issue between the democracy and the fusionists, and that the defeat which he thereby entailed upon the democracy has landed Mr. Butler in his place in the Senate; but, when the utter abandonment of themselves to mere selfish spoils-seeking, which both have displayed, is borne in mind, it is hazarding little to predict that they will be found battling together in whatever aggregation of the opponents of democracy the democratic party's purification may lead to.

The Democratic party's purification! That is what the lovers of liberty, and those who believe that only in the supremacy of the principles of Democracy lies the hope of its preservation, must set before them as a sacred task. How can this be done? We made a capital beginning when we expelled Mr. Butler. Our next duty is to get rid of Mr. Ransom and Ransomism. By Ransomism we mean the doctrine that the party machinery is the master instead of the servant of the rank and file—with all that that implies, including the rank indecency of office holders' retaining places in the party organization, of which Minister Ransom, now in a foreign country, sets a conspicuous example by retaining his place as member for North Carolina of the democratic national executive committee.

Another step is to see to it that no man tinctured with Clevelandism, as expressed in the Associated Press despatch quoted in the preceding article, or with Ransomism as we well know it in North Carolina, shall find his way into next year's national democratic convention. This is not so easy of accomplishment as it may seem, and a battle royal for control of the next State convention is inevitable between the Clevelandites and the rank and file. In order that the rank and file may not lose the powerful leverage of the party organization, let them critically examine the antecedents and surroundings of every man who is proposed for a position of trust in the democratic organization from township executive committees up.

It is certain that next year's State convention will re-affirm last year's silver declaration, but it is almost equally certain that the Ransomites will seek to control the delegation to the national convention in the interest of Clevelandism.

Bear in mind that, while conservative democrats were willing, after Vance's death and in consideration of General Ransom's apparent change of heart thereupon, to condone his votes for unconditional repeal, the mugwump Hornblower, the bolter Peckham and the nondescript Van Alen, and his vote against the sugar investigation—bear in mind that he has since forfeited all claim to further trust or toleration by the democratic organization by voting, in February last when the movement for his appointment to the Mexican Mission was pending, against consideration of the Jones silver bill, a bill for carrying out the supplementary silver legislation to which the party was pledged and regularly reported by the democratically organized Senate finance committee. Also bear in mind that in accepting this office—aggravated as the transaction was by the fact that its bestowal and its acceptance were in violation of the supreme law—he struck all the ground from under his plea for his previous acts of legislative trimming, viz: that he was unselfishly logrolling for his constituents' interests.

Washington Items.

From Our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1895.

President Cleveland declines to get excited because England is engaged in giving Nicaragua a metaphorical spanking, and there is a great howl from his enemies, who accuse him of abandoning the Monroe doctrine. If the Monroe doctrine means that the United States shall fight, or threaten to fight, every European country which those rocky little South and Central American republics by their hotheaded acts get into trouble with, it ought to be abandoned. As a matter of fact no administration has ever put any such construction upon the Monroe doctrine. While England's demand upon Nicaragua may be extortionate there is no doubt that it was provoked by Nicaragua, which had somehow got the idea that the United States would interfere in its behalf before the worst came to the worst. England is doing precisely what the United States would do under similar circumstances—compelling reparation for insult and injury to her subjects—although this country would probably have gone about it differently. The administration deserves commendation for its policy of non-interference in this matter, and can be depended upon to act promptly and patriotically when an American interest is assailed, but it has no idea of being driven into an uncalled for row with England by the irresponsible jingo element.

It is every day becoming clearer that the republicans are going to try to straddle the financial question in their next national platform. A proposition, which is said to have received the endorsement of a number of their most prominet men, including two candidates for the Presidential nomination, is that a plank be inserted in the platform for the coinage of $400,000,000 in silver, at a ratio of 18 to 1, the idea being that this will prevent the bolting of the silver republicans in the west.

The Supreme Court cannot finally dispose of the income tax cases, upon which arguments for a rehearing will be heard next Monday, too soon to suit treasury department officials. The vote of Justice Jackson, who will sit to hear the argument for a rehearing, if cast against a rehearing will settle the whole business, as it is understood the other eight members of the court are equally divided; but should he vote for a rehearing it will be left open until that rehearing has taken place and a decision shall have been handed down, and that may not be until after the first of July, which is the last day upon which the income tax can be paid without a penalty. The votes by which bonds and rents were exempted were such that the result cannot be changed, no matter how Justice Jackson may vote upon them.

What the Monroe Doctrine Is.

J. B. McMaster in the New York Herald:

Whoever will take the pains to read the public and private writings of the so-called fathers of the Republic will find plenty of evidence to establish three facts: That in the early days of the war for independence the idea became current that America must avoid complications with European politics, must shun "entangling alliances" and have no connections with European States other than commercial; that this idea was steadily developed and strengthened by our struggle for neutrality during the early years of the French Revolution (1793 to 1800), and by our struggle for commercial independence during the Napoleonic wars (1804 to 1815), and that by 1820 this idea had become so firmly rooted that an occasion was all that was needed to lead a formal and public avowal of it as part of the future political policy of the United States.

EUROPEAN COLONIZATION TABOOED.

This occasion offered in 1823. In 1820 the Emperor of Russia issued a ukase declaring that the pursuit of commerce, whaling and fishing and all other industries, whether on the islands or in the ports and gulfs of the northwest coast of America, from Behring Straits to fifty-one degrees north latitude, belonged exclusively to Russians, and that no foreign vessels could come within three hundred miles of the coast. The long negotiations which followed do not now concern us. It is enough to know that in 1823, in the course of them, John Quincy Adams, then Secretary of State to Monroe, took the position "that the American continents are no longer subjects for any new European colonial establishments."

In September, 1815, not long after the battle of Waterloo, the Emperors of Russia and Austria and the King of Prussia met at Paris, and formed what in this country was called "the conspiracy of kings," but what in Europe was called the "Holy Alliance." The ostensible purpose of the alliance was the subordination of politics to the Christian religion and the preservation of peace. But it had not been long in existence when it began to hold congresses for the regulation of the affairs of Europe, extended and sustained monarchical principles as far possible, stamped out democratic and popular institutions wherever they appeared, and sent armies to put down the popular uprisings in Naples and South America.

THE HOLY ALLIANCE AND SOUTH AMERICA.

At this Great Britain took alarm and suggested to the American Minister that the United States should take a decided stand against the meddling of the Holy Alliance in South America. Monroe at once consulted his Cabinet and sent the correspondence to Jefferson, from whom came a long reply, containing the words, "Our first and fundamental maxim should be, never to entangle ourselves in the broils of Europe; our second never to suffer Europe to intermeddle with cis-Atlantic affairs."

This was a brief and clear statement of an idea which had been growing up in our country for forty years, and had been expressed in one form or another by nearly twenty public men. Whether it should now be announced as a part of our policy was long and carefully considered by the Cabinet. The decision was that it should, and in his message to Congress on December 2, 1823, Monroe stated it in these words:—

PRESIDENT MONROE'S MESSAGE.

"In the discussion to which this interest (the rights of the United States on the northwest coast of America) has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been judged proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization of any European Powers."

Turning next to the Holy Alliance he said: "We owe it, therefore, to candor, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those Powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European Power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European Power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States.

"* * * Our policy in regard to Europe, which was adopted at an early stage of the wars which have so long agitated that quarter of the globe, nevertheless remains the same, which is, not to interfere with the internal concerns of any of its Powers; to consider the government de facto as the legitimate government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it, and to preserve those relations by a frank, firm and manly policy, meeting, in all instances, the just claims of every Power, submitting to injuries from none. But in regard to these continents circumstances are eminently and conspicuously different. It is impossible that the allied Powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can one believe that our southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition, in any form, with indifference."

THE DOCTRINE IN ITS SUBDIVISIONS.

This was the famous Monroe doctrine, as announced by the President whose name it bears, a doctrine, it will be observed, which consisted of three distinct and separate parts:—

1. No more European colonies on these continents.

2. No extension of the European political system to any part of this hemisphere.

3. No European interposition in the affairs of the Spanish-American Republics.

At home the declaration was read with pride and satisfaction, and an attempt, which failed, was at once made by Clay to have so much of it as related to the intervention of the Holy Alliance in the affairs of South America embodied in a joint resolution of the House and Senate. But in England, according to our Minister then resident in London, the new doctrine was heard with extravagant delight. The English people, English statesmen and the English press were loud in their praises of the firm stand taken by the United States. The South American Deputies in London were wild with joy, and South American securities of every sort rose in value.

Not a word was said in the declaration concerning resistance, nor was any attempt made to state what the consequences would be if any European Power should dispute the Monroe doctrine, found a colony, extend its political system or meddle in the affairs of South America. This phase of the doctrine came up in 1848.

APPLICATION OF THE DOCTRINE.

The Indians of Yucatan were then waging a war of extermination against the whites, who appealed to the United States for help, and offered in return "dominion and sovereignty" of the peninsula. As similar appeals had been made to England and to Spain, Polk, who was then President took alarm. He was a firm believer in the Monroe doctrine, and as early as 1845, in his annual message, had declared in regard to our dispute with great Britain over Oregon "that no further European colony or dominion shall, with our consent, be planted or established on any part of the North American continent."

The appeal of Yucatan seemed to him, therefore, a most fitting opportunity to apply the Monroe doctrine vigorously, and in response to his wishes a bill to enable him to take military possession of Yucatan was introduced in the Senate.

CALHOUN'S PROPOSITION.

In the debate which followed Calhoun, the only member of Monroe's Cabinet of 1823 who was living in 1848, opposed the bill and undertook to destroy the doctrine. There was, he said, no such doctrine. The statement of Monroe that the extension of the European political system to this country would be dangerous to our power and safety applied, Calhoun asserted, to the Holy Alliance, and to nothing else. The declaration that the American continents were closed to European colonization meant that no European Power could send out emigrants to make settlements in any part of America she did not own. If, therefore, Great Britain should take possession of Yucatan the "no colonization" rule would not apply, because she would not be planting a colony, but acquiring "a possession" with the consent of the people. In the middle of the discussion news came that the whites and the Indians had ended their war and the bill was no longer considered.

FIRST APPLIED IN 1850.

Though no final decision as to whether the Monroe doctrine did or did not exist was then reached, the later conduct of our Presidents, our Secretaries of State, Congress and the people is proof positive that very little attention was paid to the statement of Calhoun.

It was applied in 1850 when, the Nicaraguans having seized the town of San Juan del Norte from the Mosquito Indians, Great Britain interfered, forced the Nicaraguans to terms, and so aroused the people of this country that war was barely averted by the Clayton Bulwer treaty. It was applied in 1852, when the United States refused to join with England and France in a tripartite treaty guaranteeing Cuba to Spain, and it was asserted in unmistakable language when Napoleon attempted to establish an empire in Mexico. The citizens of the United States resident at Lima and Callao affirmed it in 1864, when Spain seized the guano yielding Chincha Islands because of debts due her subjects by Peru. Grant asserted it in his message asking for the purchase of San Domingo in 1870. The whole country demanded an adherence to it in 1879, when the Interoceanic Canal Congress met under the direction of Ferdinand de Lesseps in Paris. Resolutions declaring that the people of the United States still adhered to the doctrine asserted by Monroe, and could not view the attempt of the Powers of Europe to build a canal across the isthmus of Darien in any other light than a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States, were introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Burnside in 1879 and by Mr. Crapo in 1880, and were sustained by the Committee on Foreign Affairs. This was a new application. Hitherto the assertion of it had been limited to occasions of political or military interference with the affairs of American Powers. Now it was asserted when the enterprise was of a commercial character, and this new position was well explained by Mr. Blaine. The United States, he said, would not interfere with the digging of the canal. But capital so interested must look for protection to one or more of the great Powers of the world, and no European Power could ever be allowed to extend such protection. This was nothing more than pronounced adherence to principles long since announced, and which, in the belief of the President, were an integral and important part of our national policy.

From these and a host of minor instances it is, perhaps, not impossible to form some idea of what the Monroe doctrine really is.

WHAT THE DOCTRINE REALLY IS.

1. It must be remembered, in the first place, that the declaration on which Monroe in 1823 consulted his Cabinet and his two predecessors, Jefferson and Madison, related to the meddling of the Powers of Europe in the affairs of American States.

2. That the kind of meddling then declared against was such as tended to control the political affairs of American Powers, or was designed to extend to the New World the political system and institutions of the old.

3. That the declaration did not mark out any course of conduct to be pursued, but merely asserted that interposition of the kind mentioned would be considered as dangerous to our peace and safety, and a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States.

4. That this doctrine has never been indorsed by any resolution or act of Congress, but still remains the declaration of a President and his Cabinet.

5. Nevertheless, it was and is an eminently proper and patriotic doctrine, and as such has been indorsed by the people of the United States, and needs no other sanction. The people, not Congress, rule this country. It is not of the smallest consequence, therefore, whether Congress ever has or ever does indorse the doctrine, which very fittingly bears the name of the first President to announce it.

6. The Monroe doctrine is a simple and plain statement that the people of the United States oppose the creation of European dominion on American soil; that they oppose the transfer of the political sovereignty of American soil to European Powers, and that any attempt to do these things will be regarded as "dangerous to our peace and safety." What the remedy should be for such interposition by European Powers the doctrine does not pretend to state. But this much is certain, that when the people of the United States consider anything "dangerous to their peace and safety" they will do as other nations do, and if necessary defend their peace and safety with force of arms.

7. The doctrine does not contemplate forcible intervention by the United States in any legitimate contest, but it will not permit any such contest to result in the increase of European power or influence on this continent, nor in the overthrow of an existing government, nor in the establishment of a protectorate over them, nor in the exercise of any direct control over their policy or institutions. Further than this the doctrine does not go. It does not commit us to take part in wars between a South American Republic, and a European sovereign when the object of the latter is not the founding of a monarchy under a European prince in place of an overthrown Republic. In the present instance, therefore, the doctrine does not apply so long as England does not hold the ports of Nicaragua longer than is necessary to secure the payment of the sum she is determined to extort. Should she attempt to hold Nicaragua forever, the Monroe doctrine would apply and our duty and policy would be resistance.

JOHN B. McMASTER,

Crisp is for Free Silver.

An Atlanta despatch of April 27th says: Speaker Charles F. Crisp, in an interview at his home in Americus, declared himself to day to a staff correspondent of the Constitution in favor of the free coinage of silver. He believes the Democrats should nominate a Western man with a military record for President and says the party should not nominate Mr. Cleveland for a third term—that no man should have a third term. The Speaker is in fairly good health, but his physician has ordered him to spend the summer quietly and he expects to leave shortly for Asheville.

"The platform," said Mr. Crisp, observantly, "should declare for the free coinage of silver direct, and with a set of principles responding to the demands of the people; we should select some good man from the West, some man with a military record, identified with the dominant sentiment that now controls the party, and go forth with confidence to the victory which the people always give those who are brave enough to fight for it. The only fear I have is, not that the people are not in favor of free silver, but that the free silver people, who are the majority, may divide in factions, running two or three candidates, in which event the election would be thrown into the House, which would elect a Republican.

"Such a contest as I have outlined would cause many people to make new party aligments. There are Democrats strongly wedded to the gold theory, and as many republicans just as strongly wedded to free silver. Of course these men would have to choose between their old party and their convictions on this issue. The Democrats of the East want gold; the Republicans of the West want silver. The re alignments will be as interesting as they will be puzzling, but to the lottery of politics the whole issue must be committed.

"Of course," said Mr. Crisp, "there is a contingency in which the people might not be called upon to settle the question—that is, the possible action of an inter-national conference. That would be the best and easiest method of re-establishing silver, and with less of the element of experiment, etc. If such a conference should be called and it took action restoring silver, so that the people would be satisfied, then we would have the final issue for 1896. In the meantime, however, the people of the United States will be moving along to that result in their own constitutional way. The people want the free coinage of silver. I am in favor of its free coinage, as I have always been, and the Democratic voters will declare for it next year."

"There is some talk," it was suggested, "that you may be the candidate for the presidency next year."

"I see," said Mr. Crisp, smilingly, "that for want of a better subject many newspapers are printing editorials on that line. Not in the life-time of the generation now passing off the stage, will a Southern man be elected. The question of residence, for a long time to come, will be a controlling one, and no man who was ever in the Confederate army can aspire to that office. We should get our next candidate from the West.

"The talk of Mr. Cleveland for a third term, under any conditions, has no basis. The people will not make that break in the record. His views on the financial question are not shared by the people, and the conditions will be, in many other ways, different from what they were in 1892."

Politically, Mr. Crisp regrets the manner in which the silver issue is being forced to the front. "Yes," was his reply, "and to be frank at the outset, I regret it. This is an off year; it is fully six months before the campaign of 1896 can be intelligently entered upon, and if the discussion is continued, as now seems to be inevitable, it subjects us to a campaign which will cover nearly two years of political excitement. Personally, I would have preferred that all discussion should have been postponed until the coming winter when, under the conditions that will then exist, we could enter upon the race which will be run for the supremacy in this country.

"From the time of the tariff commission of 1880 down to a year ago—fourteen years—the cry for tariff reform had its varying fortunes, resulting at last in a revision which I believe will be so acceptable to the people that there will be no general move made upon it for years to come. The disposition of the tariff clears the way for the settlement of the silver question. That question," said Mr. Crisp, emphatically, "is now fully before us."

"Will it be the one issue before the people next year?"

"It will," said he, "and in such a way that it must be settled directly, not by subterfuge or evasion, but openly, so that the people may understand it. It will not down. The fact that progress in silver rehabilitation has been slow should not be discouraging. This is a big country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with probably 70,000,000 of the most civilized people in the world. The basis of all law with us is the will of the people. When, after years of discussion, and often contrary action, they made up their minds for tariff reform, there was no power on earth strong enough to resist it. The silver question is going through the same course of public discussion. It is meeting with defeats and victories just in the same ratio as characterized the tariff fight. Just as in that fight the silver men will have their battle royal, when the American people will award the victory."

"How do you think the question will be settled?"

"The majority of the American people in both political parties are in favor of the restoration of the free coinage of silver. They are a conservative people, respecting all rights and moving slowly that they may not disturb them. They may be repressed once in a while, but once they take up a question there will be no cessation until it is brought to a culmination. The American people are to-day behind the free silver movement and they will push it on to success and have silver re-established to its old equality with gold. When the people take up a question that party succeeds which has the foresight and the wisdom to constitute itself the agency through which their desires can be accomplished.

"This great financial question, which has come to us side-by side with the tariff question, will be settled likewise by the Democratic party. In the next campaign the re-habilitation of silver will be the main and controlling issue upon which Democracy will appeal to the people. Party platforms should always be plain and direct. I do not believe in those planks which are so written as to catch voters going and coming. Parties should be honest to the people. Whatever room existed for different constructions of the platform of 1892 should no longer exist, and for this purpose that to be adopted in 1896 should be so plain that even a schoolboy could understand it."

Speaking of Secretary Morton's letter, Mr. Crisp said: "Yes, I have read the letter in which Mr. Morton declares himself for the gold standard. But have you noticed that President Cleveland has disclaimed responsibility for the utterances of his Secretary?"

Then he added; "If Secretary Morton had written a letter favoring free coinage of silver, Mr. Cleveland would probably have dismissed him from his cabinet, instead of merely disclaiming his act."

Physicians all over the world recommend Japanese Pile Cure. It has cured thousands, will cure you. Sold under positive guarantee. Sample free. For sale by King Bros., Fayetteville, N. C.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well-known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist, and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system, and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle, at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

It Should be in Every House.

J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay St., Sharpsburg, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with Pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cooksport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free Trial Bottles at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drugstore. Large bottles, 50c. and $1.00

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

The Old Friend

And the best friend, that never fails you, is Simmons Liver Regulator, (the Red Z)—that's what you hear at the mention of this excellent Liver medicine, and people should not be persuaded that anything else will do.

It is the King of Liver Medicines; is better than pills, and takes the place of Quinine and Calomel. It acts directly on the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels and gives new life to the whole system. This is the medicine you want. Sold by all Druggists in Liquid, or in Powder to be taken dry or made into a tea.

EVERY PACKAGE Has the Z Stamp in red on wrapper. J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

A BILL

To be Entitled "An Act to Authorize the City of Fayetteville to Establish and Operate a System of Electric Lights and Motive Power."

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That the City of Fayetteville be, and is hereby authorized and empowered to purchase, hold, erect and establish all necessary land, works and machinery, wherewith to furnish electric lights and motive power for the use of the city and its citizens, and for persons living in its suburbs.

Section 2. For the foregoing purposes it shall be lawful for the said City of Fayetteville to issue and sell, at a price not less than par, the coupon bonds of said City to the amount of Ten Thousand ($10,000) Dollars, said bonds to be in denominations of One Hundred ($100) Dollars and Five Hundred ($500) Dollars and to run for a period of thirty years from the issue of the same, and to bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum payable semi-annually on the first days of June and December of each year after their issue.

Section 3. Said coupon bonds shall be signed by the Mayor and Secretary of The City of Fayetteville, and it shall be the duty of said Secretary to keep an accurate account of the same.

Section 4. The coupons of said bonds shall be receivable by the Tax Collector and Treasurer of The City of Fayetteville in payment of taxes and all dues to the City.

Section 5 That it shall be lawful for the said City of Fayetteville in addition to lighting the streets and public buildings of the city, to provide lights and motive power for private use at such rentals as may be agreed upon, and the receipts arising from said rents shall be specially kept by the Treasurer of said city, and shall be applied to the payment of the interest on said bonds as the coupons may fall due, and to the further purpose of creating a sinking fund of three hundred ($300) dollars per annum, which sinking fund of three hundred ($300) dollars it shall be the duty of the authorities of said city to lay aside annually from any funds in the Treasury, and any surplus from said rentals in excess of the amount sufficient to pay the interest on said bonds and the sinking fund above provided for, shall be applied to the payment of the operating expenses of the plant; and any deficiency in the amount necessary for the payment of either interest, the sinking fund, or the operating expenses of said system of Electric Lights and Motive Power, shall be paid from the current tax receipts of said city and shall be charged as necessary light expense. Should there be any excess from private rentals over the amount necessary to pay said interest, the sinking fund and the operating expenses, such excess shall be used for the payment of the ordinary expenses and liabilities of the city.

Section 6. All administrators, executors and guardians and other persons acting in a fiduciary capacity are hereby authorized and empowered to invest the funds entrusted to them in said bonds.

Section 7. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 8. It shall be the duty of the Mayor of the City of Fayetteville, within twenty days after the ratification of this Act, to publish this Act in full for a period of thirty days in some newspaper published in the City of Fayetteville and at the same time and in the same newspaper to give notice of an election to be held at the Market House in said City on a day to be specified in said advertisement, for the purpose of approving or disapproving this Act by a popular vote.

Section 9. The Board of Aldermen of the City of Fayetteville shall appoint a Registrar of the voters of said The City of Fayetteville who shall register such citizens of said City as are not at present registered, and who would be entitled to vote at this election; and shall cause such publication and notices to be given as are provided by Section 7 of Chapter 153 of the Private Laws of 1893.

Section 10. The duties of the Registrar, so to be appointed, the Registration and the oath of electors shall be as provided by Sections, 8, 9 and 10 of Chapter 153 of said Private Laws of 1893.

Section 11. The Board of Aldermen of said City shall appoint two judges of election to hold said election and the duties and powers and qualifications of said judges of election shall be the same as are provided by said Chapter 153 of the Private Laws of 1893; and all matters and questions as to the election herein provided for shall be determined according to the provisions of Chapter 153 of the Private Laws of 1893, Sections 7 to 14 inclusive of both.

Section 12. The ballots to be used at the election herein provided for shall be upon white paper and without device and shall contain the word "Bonds" or "No Bonds."

Section 13. This act shall be in full force and effect from and after its ratification by a majority of the qualified voters of the City of Fayetteville voting "Bonds."

Ratified the 9th day of March, A. D., 1895.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
RALEIGH, March 15, 1895.

I, OCTAVIUS COKE, Secretary of State of the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify the foregoing (seven sheets) to be a true copy from the records of this office.

[L.S.] Done in office at Raleigh, this 15th day of March, 1895.

OCT. COKE, Secretary of State.

Sale of Land for Taxes 1894

The Land described below, levied on will be sold at Public Auction at the Court House of the County, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Monday, May 6th, 1895, to satisfy the unpaid Taxes, together with the costs and expenses due thereon to the County and State.

E. H. EVANS, Tax Collector.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	AMOUNT.
GRAY'S CREEK TOWNSHIP.		
Jackson, Dora	23 acres Murphy's swamp	$1 70
McMillan, Geo	35 acres, residence	1 70
Wright, Alfred	5 acres, Willis creek	85
ROCKFISH TOWNSHIP.		
Anderson, J K	5 acres, res Chicken road	$3 50
Autry, W B	170 acres res Little Rockfish	6 50
Bryant, L B	20 acres Wilmg'n road	4 44
Benoy, J H	1 acre res Fair Ground	1 65
Brewington, Wm	80 acres Wilmington road	8 09
Barnes, Green	1 acre Fair Grounds	4 51
Calhoun, Jno A	69 acres res Cold Camp	4 85
Garven, James	2 acres near Hope Mills	3 50
Gilchrist, Fisher	50 acres Big Rockfish	3 50
McKinnon, Miles	51 acres Big Rockfish	1 75
Raynor, N W	1 acre Hope Mills	3 58
Snipes, Henry	2 acres near Pearce's Mill	3 25
Shepard, E	24 acres residence	1 78
Turner, Sam	150 acres residence	1 55
Tatom, J H	10 acres Piney Bottom	3 10
Walker, Ed	1½ acres Wilmington Road	3 25
Hobbs, E S	Est of 211 acres Juniper	4 03
SEVENTY FIRST TOWNSHIP.		
Brady, Arthur	47 acres residence	$4 27
Jones, Martin	57 acres res	1 45
Maxwell, L M	156 acres res	1 21
McDougald, Alex	26 acres res	1 31
McFadyen, Effie	531 acres res	6 01
McKay, Rina	estate 10 acres Big Branch	1 00
McKay, Jonas	1 acre res	3 22
McKay, Thos	20 acres res	1 20
McLauchlin, Jas	25 acres joins Martin	4 00
McLauchlin, Mollie	10 acres Big Branch	95
McLean, Jas	10 res	1 13
McPherson, Robert	2 acres res	1 11
Signet, George	45 acres res	1 40
Shaw, Amos	70 acres res	95
Wright, Chas	6 acres res	3 50
Williams, James	42 acres res	1 98
McGill, Henry	25 acres res	1 00
Armstrong, Kich'd	10 acres joins Robinson	1 20
Brooks, William	10 acres res	1 20
Bain, Martha	107 acres joins Goodwin	1 80
Baker, Iris	8 acres res	1 42
Bowles, David	320 acres res	6 49
Buie, John B	73 acres res	2 35
Burton, Henderson	6 acres res	3 25
Buie, Simon	10 acres res	1 20
Ballard, Henry	47 acres Black Branch	1 70
Cameron, D C	5 acres res	3 74
Carter, Amos	130 acres Monroe road	4 20
Davis, Mrs H	100 acres Chicken road	1 70
Darroch, Angus	50 acres Neill Shaw land	1 70
Durden, D J	25 acres res	1 20
Hadley, Fanny	50 acres Cross Creek	1 70
Hart, H E	16 acres res	4 00
Hill, Graham	150 acres res	6 07
Halliday, Crisie	41 acres res	1 35
Kelly, Jno D	15 acres res	3 50
Lovitt, John	50 acres res	2 01
Lovitt, Chester	25 acres Persimon	1 95
Monroe, T S	37 acres res	5 35
Monroe, M N	175 acres late res	5 70
McArthur, W D	45 acres res	1 95
McDougald, James	39 acres res	4 00
McGill, Randall	55 acres Black Creek	1 20
McNeill, James	160 acres res	3 85
McPherson, Daniel	4 acres res	1 63
Raynor, W E	32 acres Beaver Creek	3 50
Raynor, K R	32 acres res	3 00
Ray, W H	50 acres Mill Creek	4 00
Ray, Flora	5 acres joins S E Hart	1 20
Ray, Gilbert C	500 acres Sandy land	5 70
Rasbury, Elizabeth	120 acres res	3 40
Rasbury, Mary	74 acres Beaver Creek	3 70
Sloan, E G B	100 acres joins McFadyen	2 70
Watson, A H	50 acres Caple land	2 20
Wright, Archie	25 acres res	2 25
Waddell, Elizabeth	6 acres res	4 00
QUEWHIFFLE TOWNSHIP.		
Dockery, Sim	5 acres Rockfish	3 16
Murphy, Sim	20 acres Lightwood	3 24
Sinclair, J L	600 acres Juniper Creek	4 70
Sinclair, Alex	260 acres Buffalo Creek	3 70
CARVER'S CREEK TOWNSHIP.		
Collier, E F	326 acres C F River	26 80
Hair, Jno J	28 acres residence	1 50
McCormick, Hugh (Heirs)	250 acres, Jno Wood land	1 95
Ray, Joe	210 acres res	6 88
Walker, Misses J A & J C	200 acres res	7 35
Graham, W H	12 acres res	1 20
BLACK RIVER TOWNSHIP.		
Bain, D A	50 acres Black River	$3 00
Bain, A J	50 acres Black River	2 00
McLellan, D G	56 acres Jeri Dawson land	3 46
Taylor, I W	103 acres Flat Branch	5 70
Tew, J R	364 acres res	14 95
Williams, Nathan	148 acres res	9 80
FLEA HILL TOWNSHIP.		
Baker, Thos J	14 acres res	$2 05
Culbreth, D B	47 acres res	7 09
Lock, Maxwell	104 near Hornrine	2

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....MAY 2, 1895.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OBSERVER—Lost.
B. R. HUSKE, Ag't—The Ætna.
EDWIN R. MCKETHAN—Notice.
RAND-MCNALLY GUIDE—Special.
KING BROS.—Japanese Pile Cure.
A. S. HUSKE, Ag't—Canned Goods.
W. C. HOUSTON, JR.—Annual Meeting.
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.—Simmons Regulator.
N. B. ALEXANDER—Cumberland Lodge, No. 5.
HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE—Screens, Sash, Doors, &c.
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.—Well Satisfied with Ayer's Hair Vigor.
DEAFNESS, PENNYROYAL PILLS, PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM, &C.

Mr. R. L. Williams lost a fine horse Monday night from colic.

Rev. Kirkland Huske will preach the sermon at St. John's Church Sunday morning.

Mrs. A. H. Watson has a bay tree in her yard which is only five feet high, and on the 1st of May it had 25 blooms.

The store formerly occupied by Mr. Novitzky is being elegantly fitted up, and will soon be occupied by Rose & Leak.

S. Sheetz & Sons, who recently bought the Starr building next to Pemberton's book store, have had it remodeled and it now presents a fine appearance. They will move their stock of furniture from the Green street store into their new quarters in a few days.

Another Car Coupling Accident.

Mr. William Burkett, an employe of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway, while coupling cars Tuesday had his thumb crushed. Dr. McGougan was summoned and promptly amputated it.

The Market House stalls were rented for the ensuing year at auction yesterday, and brought the following prices:

Stall No. 1,	$122 50
" " 2,	125 00
" " 3,	100 00
" " 4,	80 00
" " 6,	65 00
" " 7,	92 50
" " 8,	112 50

Low Rates.

The Boycotted Line (Seaboard Air Line) have reduced their passenger rates between all points North and South from twenty five to sixty per cent. Their train service is unexcelled, having two solid trains daily in each direction between the North and the South, one of them vestibuled from end to end, and both carrying pullman sleepers. The people should show their appreciation of these low rates by patronizing the line which helps them.

Memorial Day at Chicora.

The ladies of the Chicora Memorial Association request us to announce that Memorial Day will be celebrated with appropriate exercises at Chicora cemetery in upper Cumberland, near Mr. W. Doug. Smith's. Mr. B. T. McBryde has kindly consented to address the assemblage, and a pleasant time is assured to all who may attend. A large attendance should encourage these "loyal daughters of the confederacy" in their commendable work.

A Quiet Marriage.

Mr. E. J. Fuller was united in marriage to Miss Lula McR. Steel Monday night at the residence of the bride's brother, Mr. J. A. Steel. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. J. McKelway. It was a very quiet marriage, only relatives and a few close friends being invited. The bride is a very accomplished young lady and we wish her and the lucky young bridegroom much future happiness. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller have gone to housekeeping on Person street.

Fayetteville's Representative in the Navy.

The Washington correspondent of the News and Observer has the following pleasing news:

Cadet Alfred McKethan, who graduated in 1893 at the United States Naval Academy, and who for the past two years has been cruising in Pacific waters, has reported at Annapolis to stand his final examination on May 13th, to be put in the line for promotion. Mr. McKethan is a native of Fayetteville, N. C., and made a very good record while in the Academy and while on his cruise, gaining for himself the high regard of his superior officers. It is reported that he will be appointed Ensign.

The Late Miss Ray.

Last week we gave account of the death of this highly esteemed lady. The funeral took place on Thursday morning from the Presbyterian Church, Rev. Mr. McKelway officiating. Following were the pall-bearers: H. R. Horne, J. W. McNeill, S. C. Rankin, Dr. T. M. Hunter, Col. C. W. Broadfoot and Chas. Glover.

A friend contributes this memorial:

IN MEMORIAM.

"To-day shalt thou be with me in paradise!" Yes, another soul has crossed the river of human action and planted the record of its work upon the shore of God's infinitude. The mortal is immortal, and for the dust left, what more can be done in love or sorrow, than plant a blossom upon that grave kissed with tears; and turning therefrom, to the heavens, pray humbly and honestly that the lesson of this flesh may be, in our daily walks, a star to guide to like futurity.

Who knows, who can conceive? Yet faith fathoms or climbs the mighty mistitudes of Almighty's works. Like her may we live and go out from earth with the calm breath of a spring evening to meet that Judge who hath said, "Well done thou faithful servant."

Miss Annie Ray was a woman to honor and admire. Upon the stage of her life were no side curtains to the chambers of sinful human conventionalities. All was open, plain, honest and straightforward, yet modesty, meekness and retirement equally were her virtues. To-day *thou art* with me in paradise!

Peace, happiness and futurity!

T. M. H.

Fayetteville Abroad.

[New Berne Journal.]

Mr. W. S. Prior came in yesterday from Wilmington, representing the Fayetteville Wooden-ware Co., pails, tubs, churns, measures, &c., of Cedar and Oak. It is a pleasure to see a drummer on the road for a North Carolina factory of this kind. The pine wood of the State should be utilized at home and sent abroad as the finished product.

Brilliant Marriage Ceremony at St. John's.

Perhaps the most beautiful of the many brilliant marriage ceremonies which old St. John's Episcopal Church has witnessed was that which took place there on Tuesday night. It was the wedding of Mr. Joseph Boykin Underwood, Jr., and Miss Nellie McGill Pemberton, two of our leading young society people.

The time set for the ceremony was 9 o'clock, but, long before that hour, the church began to fill with the well-wishers of the popular young couple, and it was filled to overflowing (hundreds being unable to gain admission, though the night was wet) when Mendelsohn's Wedding March, under the skillful touch of Miss Nellie Haigh, ushered in the bridal company.

These were the attendants:

Miss Kate Underwood, the Maid of Honor, and Mr. W. G. Whitehead, of Wilmington.

Miss Eliza Williams and Mr. Leighton Huske.

Miss Beck Haigh and Mr. A. W. Faulkner.

Miss May Broadfoot and Mr. A. B. Williams, Jr.

Miss M. C. Brady and Mr. A. J. Cook.

Mr. John Underwood was the Best Man, and Mr. H. J. Marsh, Mr. R. L. Williams, Mr. G. B. Underwood and Mr. Hector McGeachy were the Ushers.

The bride followed upon the arm of her brother, Mr. John A. Pemberton, Jr., who gave her away. The ceremony was performed by the Rector, the Rev. Mr. Hughes, who read the service with unusual impressiveness. The church was brilliantly lighted, and the chancel and altar floral decorations, the work of Miss Harriet Haigh and her sisters, were out of the common—a reredos of white blooms that counterfeited lace filigree, being especially noticeable. The bride and groom, a remarkably handsome couple, made a picture good to look upon.

A reception followed at Colonel Pemberton's hospitable home, where all the downstairs was thrown open to the guests. Here a splendid collation was served, and opportunity given to view the remarkable display of presents which nearly filled two rooms.

A happy event in all respects, and attended by the community's best wishes.

Complimentary German.

On Friday night, the young people of this city gave a German and banquet at the Lafayette to the young lady guests of Mr. Robert L. Williams, the bachelor owner of Cottonade, the delightful country seat near here. These young ladies, three in number, and among the leading belles of North Carolina, were Miss Kate Stedman, of Asheville, Miss Eliza Potter, of Wilmington and Miss Lila Jones, of Charlotte. It was one of the most brilliant affairs of the kind ever given in this city. The costumes were unusually fine; the music was good; and the banquet, which gave a respite from the first and zest to the second half of the dancing programme, was worthy of the occasion. The following couples participated.

Miss Kate Stedman with Mr. R. L. Williams.
Miss Lila Jones with Dr. H. W. Lilly.
Miss Eliza Potter with Mr. A. B. Williams, Jr.
Miss Matha Williams with Mr. J. C. Thomson, Jr.
Miss Jeanie Strange with Mr. J. B. Tillinghast.
Miss Mamie Haigh with Mr. W. F. Leak.
Miss Kate Underwood with Mr. Hector McGeachy.
Miss Bessie McNeill with Mr. W. G. Moore.
Miss May H. Foulkes with Mr. James Kyle.
Miss Eliza Whitted Williams with Mr. A. J. Cook.
Miss Mabel Ellery Green with Mr. J. K. Strange.
Miss May Broadfoot with Mr. A. W. Falkener.
Miss Maggie McNeill with J. K. Williams, Wilmington, N. C.
Miss Beck Haigh with Mr. E. J. Hale, Jr.
Miss Laura M. Banks with Mr. Gale H. Nimocks.
Miss Laura Meade Kyle with Mr. R. W. Fischer.
Miss Marion Mallett with Mr. A. S. Rose.
Miss Nellie Haigh with Mr. Leighton Huske.
Miss Nan Kyle with Mr. Chas. W. Bid-Bidgood.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Scott Anderson, California.
Mr. and Mrs. Gregory, California.
Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Lilly.
Mr. and Mrs. Jno. B. Broadfoot.
Mr. and Mrs. Jno. D. Williams, Jr.
Also Messrs. Richard Gwathmey, Richmond; Jno. Underwood, J. A. Worth, W. M. McKethan, J. A. Moore and S. H. MacRae.

The Democratic Municipal Convention.

The City Democratic Convention was called to order at 8:15 o'clock last night by Capt. R. O. Whitaker, Chairman of the City Executive Committee, who stated the purpose of the Convention to be the ratification of the ward meetings for Aldermen, the election of a Board of Audit and Finance, and such other business as may properly come before it. Mr. H. McD. Robinson moved that H. L. Cook be elected secretary. This was adopted.

Upon motion of Mr. R. M. Nimocks the nomination of a candidate for Mayor was proceeded with, and he nominated Col. W. S. Cook for renomination. No other nomination being made, Mr. E. L. Pemberton moved that Mayor Cook be renominated by acclamation, which was done.

Col. Cook being called for responded by thanking the convention for the honor. He was liberally applauded.

Mr. J. W. Atkinson moved that the present members of the Board of Audit and Finance, to-wit: Capt J. D. McNeill, Capt. S. C. Rankin and Capt. D. H. Ray be renominated, which was adopted by a unanimous vote.

The nominees of the various wards were reported as follows:

1st—W. H. Powell, W. D. Jones.
2d—A. B. Williams, B. R. Taylor.
3d—C. B. McMillan, D. A. McMillan.
4th—R. McMillan, J. A. King.
5th—A. A. McKethan, John Roddick,
6th—W. F. Campbell, I. W. Clark.
7th—J. E. Garrett, A. B. Raiford.

Upon motion, the nominees of each ward were voted for ratification respectively, and all were ratified. The nominations for one member of the city Executive Committee were reported as follows:

1st Ward—A. E. Rankin; 2d R. L. Holland; 3rd Colin McRae; 4th W. G. Hall; 5th R. O. Whitaker; 6th E. J. Hale; 7th David Jones. They were duly ratified.

The convention was harmonious and the crowd large considering the inclemency of the weather.

WARD PRIMARIES.

The several Ward Primaries Monday night were attended by good crowds, but as there was little opposition to the present incumbents, there were no lively scenes as is usual in such meetings, except in the First and Seventh and Second Wards, in which three candidates were put in nomination. In the Second no change resulted, but in the First Ward Mr. W. D. Jones succeeds Mr. Mike Powers, and in the Seventh Mr. A. B. Raiford succeeds Mr. A. H. Watson.

FIRST WARD.

In this Ward, which comprises Campbellton, there was of course a good crowd of enthusiastic Democrats. Mr. A. E. Rankin was called to the chair, and Mr. Frank Overby made secretary. Messrs. W. H. Powell, W. D. Jones and Mike Powers were balloted for with the result that the two former were declared the choice of the meeting. Mr. A. E. Rankin was unanimously renominated for member of the Executive Committee. Resolutions, endorsing the present city administration, were passed.

SECOND WARD.

The meeting of this Ward was held in the Flour Warehouse, and was called to order by Mayor W. S. Cook. Mr. Andrew Broadfoot was made permanent chairman, and Mr. Jno. Culbreth secretary.

Dr. J. W. McNeill moved a vote of thanks to the present Board of Aldermen for their efforts in trying to secure lights for the town. This motion was adopted by the convention.

N. B. Alexander nominated B. R. Taylor; Q. K. Nimocks nominated J. W. McNeill; T. M. Hunter nominated A. B. Williams. Capt. A. B. Williams and B. R. Taylor received the majority of the votes casts, and were declared elected for the ensuing year.

Mr. R. L. Holland was elected Executive Committeeman.

The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That we, the Democratic voters of the Second Ward, in convention assembled, hereby express our hearty endorsement of the wise and capable administration of our distinguished fellow wardman, Hon. W. S. Cook, Mayor of Fayetteville.

Resolved, further, That we present his name to the Municipal Convention to be held Wednesday night next as the unanimous choice of the Democratic voters of this ward for renomination to the office he now holds.

THIRD WARD.

This Ward's primary was held in the Market House. Mr. H. L. Cook was made chairman, and B. C. Gorham secretary. There was no opposition to the present Aldermen, Messrs. D. A. and C. B. McMillan, and they were declared unanimously nominated. Mr. Colin McRae was nominated for a member of the Executive Committee. The following was introduced and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic voters of the Third Ward in convention assembled, do hereby endorse the administration of city affairs under His Honor Mayor W. S. Cook, and earnestly recommend him to the city convention for renomination.

FOURTH WARD.

A meeting of the Fourth Ward was held at the usual place. The meeting was called to order by calling Mr. J. D. McNeill to the chair, and E. D. Page secretary. Mr. Ran McMillan and J. A. King, were nominated for members of the board of Aldermen. No other nomination being made, the secretary was instructed to cast the vote for them. Messrs. King and McMillan explained their position on the light question. Whereupon the following resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That after hearing the question of the issuing of Bonds for Street Lighting fully discussed, this meeting is satisfied of its impracticability, and do now advise against the proposition, and we further instruct our members of the Board of Aldermen to use their best efforts to have our streets lighted by the best means attainable.

Mr. W. G. Hall was nominated for member of the Executive Committee. The name of J. D. McNeill was recommended to the Municipal Convention for renomination for membership on board of Audit and Finance.

FIFTH WARD.

Meeting called to order with Capt. R. O. Whitaker, chairman. On motion, Capt. R. O. Whitaker was chosen permanent chairman, and G. G. Myrover, secretary. Nominations for two Aldermen being in order, A. A. McKethan and John Roddick were nominated by acclamation. Capt. R. O. Whitaker was nominated Executive Committeeman by acclamation.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Democratic voters of Ward No. 5, in convention assembled do hereby endorse the administration of city affairs under His Honor Mayor W. S. Cook, and earnestly recommend him to the city convention for renomination.

SIXTH WARD.

The Sixth Ward met in the old Court House, and organized by calling Mr. Jno. T. McKay to chair. Mr. S. W. Tillinghast was elected secretary. Maj. W. F. Campbell and Mr. I. W. Clark received the majority of votes cast, and were declared the nominees of the Sixth Ward for Board of Aldermen.

Mr. E. J. Hale, was elected a member of the Executive Committee for the ensuing year.

Mr. D. H. Ray was re-elected a member of the Audit and Finance Board.

Maj. W. F. Campbell made a statement in regard to the impracticability of issuing of bonds for the electric light, and advised to vote against it.

SEVENTH WARD.

The residents of this Ward met in the old Court House and organized by electing Capt. David Jones chairman, and Mr. C. J. Hedgpeth secretary.

The following names were then placed in nomination for Aldermen: J. A. Pemberton, Jr., J. E. Garrett, A. H. Watson and A. B. Raiford. The following was the vote: J. E. Garrett 17, A. B. Raiford 11, J. A. Pemberton, Jr., 8, A. H. Watson 5. The two first were declared the nominees.

Capt. Jones was elected a member of the Executive Committee.

After a resolution endorsing the present administration the meeting adjourned.

A Lawyer's Narrow Escape.

Mr. Z. B. Newton was committed to jail yesterday by a Magistrate in Hope Mills for contempt of court. Mr. Newton was brought to this city and placed in custody, but as the commitment did not say how long he was to be confined, but merely that he was to be placed in jail, he was immediately liberated. We have not learned in what way he came to loggerheads with the Magistrate.

Would be Moonshiners.

The still, worm and all the other paraphernalia of Mr. J. A. Burns's distillery near the Ayers place were stolen Saturday night. The police know who the guilty parties are, four young white men, and have already arrested two of them. They have also found the stolen property which was sunk several feet in a creek. It is supposed that the young thieves wished to start a distillery on their own hook.

People and their Movements.

Mr. H. M. Pemberton has returned from New York.

Rev. Dr. Hill was a welcome visitor in the city last week.

Mr. Brooke French, of Wilmington, was in the city Monday.

Mr. J. B. Makepeace, of Sanford, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. W. J. McNaughton, of Lumber Bridge, is in the city.

Major A. C. McFall, of Bennettsville, S. C., was in the city last week.

Mr. J. Starr Dye, who is always welcome to his old home, spent Sunday here.

Mr. John P. Coffin, editor of the Florence, (S. C.) Times, was in the city Monday.

Miss Sophie Campbell, of Wilmington, is visiting the Misses Mallett on Rowan street.

Mrs. T. M. Hunter and Mrs. George E. Ijams left last night on a visit to friends in Baltimore.

Mr. L. A. Bethune, the able young editor of the Sampson Democrat, spent a few days here last week.

Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Pemberton, of Wilmington, came up Tuesday to attend the marriage of Capt. Pemberton's sister.

Misses Eliza Potter, Kate Stedman and Lila Jones returned home Monday after spending several days most delightfully at Cottonade.

Major Albert Acres, of Appomattox, Virginia, attorney for the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company, was a welcome visitor to our city last week.

Mr. Jno. Underwood who has been a resident of Charlotte for several months was heartily welcomed home by his many friends last Friday. He came to attend the marriage of his brother Tuesday.

Oklahoma Wants to Grow Tea.

The Postmaster at this place received the following letter and handed it to Mr. Andrew Broadfoot who turned it over to us:

Postmaster, Fayetteville, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—I notice in a local paper that Tea is grown to a limited extent in your county. Will you kindly write me a brief account of the same, and place this letter in the hands of some affable and patriotic gentleman who will tell me how to procure some of the plants.

Perhaps there is a Nurseryman—Horticulturist—who would correspond with me. I enclose stamps to more than pay postage, and have plenty more on hand.

Yours for Progress,
DR. R. WILSON,
320, 202, El Reno, Oklahoma.

End of the Light Controversy.

Correspondence of the Observer.

MR. EDITOR:—The first letter I wrote on the subject of lights for the town was in reply to the enquiry of "Tax payer" and was in explanation of the proposed plan. In that letter I quoted the information obtained from Wilson. I was then and am now earnestly desirous of seeing our town lighted properly. I did not pretend to discuss the practicability of the proposed plan, but left that to the discussion of others. "Tax-payer" then replied and, as I understand his letter, intimated a concealment or suppression of the facts. He also used language with reference to Fayetteville which in the ordinary import of the English language it seems to me might well have been construed into a reflection upon the town. In my second letter I replied only to so much of his letter as contained what I construed as the intimation and reflection above mentioned. "Tax-payer" disavows such intimation and reflection and sees fit to make personal remarks concerning the writer which are not germane. I give him the full benefit of his disavowal. As he says, personal matters are not interesting to the public. My letter was not intended to be personal and I see fit to ignore what he has said relative to the *ipse dixits* of "Mr. Town-Attorney Robinson, etc." I was sarcastic as to *what he said*, but did not intend to wound him personally. I put the same charitable construction on what he has written concerning me personally, as he desires to have put upon what he wrote concerning the town. I disclaim any personal ill-will towards "Tax-payer," whose name I did know before writing my last letter, but who was *nameless* so far as concerns the majority of your readers.

This is written for the purpose of showing your *readers* the facts of the case, as I view them.

I am still in favor of lighting the town, and believe that it is absolutely necessary that this be done if it is to hold its own and continue to prosper. Recent minute investigation and calculation, I am informed, lead the most ardent advocates of lights to believe that the proposed plan is not entirely adapted to Fayetteville, is not for this reason feasible except at greater expense than the town can afford, and therefore I conclude that the measure will be defeated by the vote of those who have *heretofore* believed it practicable.

Respectfully,
H. McD. ROBINSON.

Scintica Cured.

Wm. Price, Luttsville, Mo., writes: "I was afflicted with Sciatic Rheumatism, and had lost the use of one arm and one leg for nine years. I went to Hot Springs, and also tried different doctors, but found no cure until I tried Botanic Blood Balm. It made me sound and well. I am well known in this community." See advertisement elsewhere.—*Adv.*

Japanese Liver Pellets are small and mild, easy to take, no gripihg, the most pleasing effects attend their use. Fifty doses, 25 cts. For sale by King Bros., Fayetteville, N. C.

When fevers and other epidemics are around, safety lies in fortifying the system with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A person having thin and impure blood, is in the most favorable condition to "catch" whatever disease may be floating in the air. Be wise in time.

EXPECTANT MOTHERS. "MOTHERS' FRIEND"

We Offer You a REMEDY Which INSURES Safety of Life to Mother and Child.

Robs Confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk.

My wife used "MOTHERS' FRIEND" before birth of her first child, she did not suffer from CRAMPS or PAINS—was quickly relieved at the critical hour suffering but little—she had no pains afterward and her recovery was rapid.

E. E. JOHNSTON, Eufaula, Ala.

Sent by Mail or Express, on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle. Book "To Mothers" mailed Free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Graded School Report

To the Trustees of the Graded School:

GENTLEMEN—I herewith hand final report of the Fayetteville Graded School—a summary of course, in many particulars, of the reports submitted monthly to the public during the school year, through the columns of the OBSERVER.

The total number of pupils enrolled from the 17th of September, 1894. to the 1st of May, 1895, was	294
The greatest number on the rolls at the beginning of any month,	256
The smallest number on the rolls at the beginning of any month,	136
Average for the year,	179
Number of pupils on honor roll during year,	289
Number of pupils on honor roll (highest month),	73
Corporal punishments,	5
Highest average attendance—teachers,	100
Lowest average attendance—teachers,	95

Following is the

ROLL OF HONOR FOR 8th MONTH.

Girls—Eliza Hill Robeson, Alice Haigh, May Winburn, Lillie Davis, Mattie Atkinson, Irene Humphrey, Ellen Brandt, Stella Bell, Nannie Fisher, Dellie Amos, Amanda Amos, Vara Barden, Barbara Humphrey, Minnie Calder, Nora McDuffie, Louise Huske, Nannie Green, Myra Bell, Frances Broadfoot, Lula Vann, May Winburn, Fannie Ward.

Boys—Max Solomon, Neill McArtan, Vernon Maultsby, Albert Humphrey, Hervey Davis, John Atkinson, Willie Vann, Albert Cross, Sam Ayer, George Atkinson, Matthew Atkinson, John Humphrey, Roy Vann, Matt. Fisher, Albert Anders.

Following have been on

ROLL OF HONOR EVERY MONTH.

Girls—Ellen Brandt, Dellie Amos, Amanda Amos, Irene Humphrey, Eliza Hill Robeson.

Boys—Albert Humphrey.

The Superintendent must rest content to let the work of the Fayetteville Graded School speak for itself, in whatever beneficent results may have been accomplished in the progress, discipline and standing of the pupils in the different schools. In maps, charts, and other helps to effective teaching, the institution has never been so well furnished, and she can not forego this opportunity of bearing testimony to the conscientious co-operation throughout of all her assistants. The same painstaking service will be devoted to the work of the coming month, and parents may feel assured that the time of their children will be well employed.

Very respectfully,
P. H. MATTHEWS, Sup't.

A child was cured of croup by a dose or two of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. A neighbor's child died of the same dread disease, while the father was getting ready to call the doctor. This shows the necessity of having Ayer's Cherry Pectoral always on hand.

Buckien's Arnica Salve

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

ARE YOU BANKRUPT in health, constitution undermined by extravagance in eating, by disregarding the laws of nature, or physical capital all gone, if so,

NEVER DESPAIR

Tutt's Liver Pills will cure you. For sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, torpid liver, constipation, biliousness and all kindred diseases.

Tutt's Liver Pills an absolute cure.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

An accurate idea of those variable sections of country embraced by the United States, Canada and Mexico, detailing the agricultural and mineral resources, commercial and manufacturing interests of cities and towns, health and pleasure resorts, features of public interest, etc., is set forth by the Rand-McNally Guide. Apply to newsdealers or address 166 Adams Street, Chicago.

THE BUSINESS HERETOFORE CONDUCTED by C. W. ELLIOTT will in the future be conducted under the firm name and style of C. W. ELLIOTT & Co., on and after this 19th day of April.

THE FINEST IMPROVED POLAND CHINA and O. I. C. Hogs raised. We have also Essex and Red Jerseys. All stock registered. Correspondence solicited.

RIVERSIDE FARM,
Ore Hill, N. C.

Cumberland Lodge, No. 5.

KNIGHTS:

You are hereby notified to attend Regular Convention of your Lodge on Tuesday Evening, May 7th, 1895, at 8 o'clock.

Services memorial of Bro. Edward Sykes will be held.

N. B. ALEXANDER, C. C.
J. C. VANN, K. of R. S.

THE ÆTNA

Is the Strongest American Fire Insurance Co.

Has been doing business continuously since 1819.

Her Reputation is the best to-day.

Over Ten Million Dollars Assets.

Take out a policy on your property.

B. R. HUSKE, Agent.

LOST.

On last Thursday between Fayetteville and Cottonade, a handsome Silver Umbrella Handle. The finder will be suitably rewarded for its return to the Observer office, Fayetteville.

PILE CURE

A New and Complete Treatment, consisting of SUPPOSITORIES, Capsules of Ointment and two Boxes of Ointment. A never failing Cure for Piles of every nature and degree, without operation with the knife or injections of carbolic acid, which are painful and seldom a permanent cure, and often resulting in death, unnecessary. Why endure this terrible disease? We guarantee 6 boxes to cure any case. You can pay for benefits received. $1 a box, 6 for $5. Sent by mail.

JAPANESE PILE OINTMENT, 25c. a Box.

CONSTIPATION Cured. Pills Prevented, by Japanese Liver Pellets the great LIVER and STOMACH REGULATOR and BLOOD PURIFIER. Small, mild and pleasant to take, especially adapted for children's use. 50 Doses 25 cents.

FOR SALE BY
KING BROS.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C

5-2-95 4t

Well Satisfied with Ayer's Hair Vigor.

"Nearly forty years ago, after some weeks of sickness, my hair turned gray. I began using Ayer's Hair Vigor, and was so well satisfied with the results that I have never tried any other kind of dressing. It requires only an occasional application of

AYER'S Hair Vigor to keep my hair of good color, to remove dandruff, to heal itching humors, and prevent the hair from falling out. I never hesitate to recommend Ayer's medicines to my friends."—Mrs. H. M. HAIGHT, Avoca, Nebr.

AYER'S Hair Vigor

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla for the Complexion.

MEN CANNOT Appreciate :: Bargains.

NOT MORE THAN 500 TOOK ADVANTAGE OF THE WONDERFUL VALUES OFFERED IN

Negligee Shirts and Shoes.

The attention of our lady patrons is respectfully called to the following

BARGAINS:

A beautiful line of Crepons, former price 12½ and 15 cts., will sell for only 10 cts.

75 cts. all-wool Henrietta in Black and Colors 50 cts.

50 cts. grade for 35.

30 cts. grade for 18.

A LOVELY LINE OF

Colored Dress Goods,

IMITATING THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN SILK AND WOOL FABRICS.

These goods are well worth 15 cts., will sell for 8½ cts.

EVERY LADY HAS A WEAKNESS FOR TOWELS. NOW IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO INDULGE AS A CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF THE FOLLOWING PRICES WILL CONVINCE YOU:

12½ cts. Towels at	9
15 " " "	10
20 " " "	14
25 " " "	16⅔
35 " " "	22

Bargains in Ladies' Vests.

$1.00 All Silk Vest for	62½
75c. Half Silk Vest for	50
62½c. Lisle Thread	37
35c. " "	25
12½c. Vest for	6¼

Hosiery for Ladies, Children and Men.

In this line the stock is full and complete; too varied to quote prices, but they will be sold wonderfully cheap.

Hamburg Edgings—a job lot sold at exactly half the former price.

Also great bargains in Laces.

Do you ever use Glycerole? This is the only shoe polish that will not damage the shoe, as there is no acid or ether used in the manufacture—only *blacking* and *oil*. We will sell this polish for only 15 cts.; former price 25 cts.

Dotted Swiss—a beautiful line of Colored Ground Dotted Swiss—sold last season for 25 and 30 cts., will close out at 15 cts.

All goods sold for much less than their value.

E. J. LILLY, Assignee

OF ROSE & LEAK.

DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED. My Tubular Cushions help when all else fails, as glasses help eyes. Whispers heard. No pain. Invisible. F. Hiscox, 853 B'way New York, sole depot. Send for book and proofs FREE.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for *Chichester's English Diamond Brand* in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. *Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.* At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," *in letter*, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. *Name Paper.* Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Phila., Pa.

Sold by all Local Druggists.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

ARE YOU CONSUMPTIVE

Use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Pain. Take in time. 50 cts.

HINDERCORNS The only sure cure for Corns. 15c. at Druggists, or HISCOX & Co., N. Y.

DID YOU GET YOURS

There were 3,134,934 Packages of HIRES' ROOTBEER sold in 1894, which made 15,675,735 gallons, or 313,494,700 glasses, sufficient to give every man, woman and child in the United States, five glasses each—did you get your share? Be sure and get some this year.

A 25 cent package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

HIRES' Rootbeer

THE CHAS. E. HIRES CO., Phila.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing upon or accepting title to that certain tract of land in Flea Hill Township bought by the late Alfred A. McKethan of the estate of Grizelle Murphy and held by him in trust for the undersigned, as the latter, now in possession, will protect himself against all such.

EDWIN R. McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, N. C., May 2, 1895—2t

Annual Meeting.

The regular Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Hope Mills Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of the Company, at Hope Mills, on Tuesday, May 21st, 1895, at 2 o'clock P. M.

W. C. HOUSTON, JR.,
5-2-95 tm President.

Sash, Doors and Blinds.

A NEW CAR LOAD JUST RECEIVED.

Call and examine our rock bottom prices.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

CANNED GOODS.

Nice LOT PICKLES, &c.,

FOR PIC NICS AND SUCH LIKE.

APRICOTS,
CHERRIES,
PEACHES,
PEARS,
DAMSONS,
BLACKBERRIES,
PINE APPLES,
TOMATOES,
PEAS,
CORN,
STRING BEANS,
SUCCOTASH,
AND OTHER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES,

offered at reduced prices to clear up for the large fruit crop expected

A. S. HUSKE, Agt.

H. H. H.

SCREENS.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH

WINDOW SCREENS

NEATLY FIXED TO SLIDE UP AND DOWN AT WILL.

Also Screen Doors

WITH SPRING HINGES AND FIXTURES.

Call and see. Have your house fixed and enjoy the summer free from

—FLIES AND MOSQUITOES.—

GAS!
GAS!!
GAS!!!

Everybody is aware of the fact that kerosene oil has advanced to 20c. per gallon retail, but Gas is going at the same old price $2.50 per thousand cubic feet.

With the Welsbach Light you get 60 candle power for the small amount of ½ cents per hour.

C. B. LEDBETTER,
4-25-95 SUPERINTENDENT.

You Will Be Surprised

at the delightful effect that

ROYAL SALAD DRESSING, CELERY PEPPER, CELERY SALT, ROYAL AND EMPIRE SAUCES

have on beef, chicken and all kinds of meats.

FRESH LOT of EVAPORATED PEARS, PEACHES, APPLES and PRUNES;

L. L. FIGS, FINE CANDIES, CHOCOLATE, PIE PEACHES, PIE APPLES, PINEAPPLES;

CORN AND TOMATOES, COCOANUTS;

FINE CREAM CHEESE, BOQUET BUTTER, PICKLES BY THE COUNT;

ORANGES AND LEMONS;

CAKES AND CRACKERS;

LAG. AND RIO COFFEE, TEA, HAMS, DRIED BEEF, MULLETS, FLOUR, MEAL, &c., at

C. W. ELLIOTT & CO.'S.

R. M. NIMOCKS, Fayetteville, N. C.
E. M. WELLS, Man'g'r Wil. Branch.

THE

Carolina Cooperage and Veneer Co.

TRUCKERS WHO DESIRE

Shipping Packages, Crates, Barrels, &c.,

will do well to place their orders at once with A. S. HUSKE, who is authorized Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.

4-25-95

A. B. WILLIAMS, COTTON :: BUYER,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Geo. A. Thomson,

—GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT—

Life, Accident and Fire.

Papers for Sale.

Old papers for sale at the OBSERVER OFFICE at 20 cents per hundred.

The Cure--The Preventive

—FOR—

LA GRIPPE! LA GRIPPE!

"DR. FRANKLIN'S BLOOD PURIFIER."

I was suffering from the terrible after effects of the grippe. A friend sent me a bottle of Dr. Franklin's Blood Purifier as a cure. This bottle gave me so much relief I got another bottle, and after taking the two I was entirely restored to health.

J. M. STRATTON, Boscobel, Va.

Dr. Franklin's Blood Purifier for sale by all druggists at 25 cents per bottle. Manufactured by

Franklin Drug Company,

RICHMOND, VA.

FOR SALE BY

B. E. SEDBERRY & SON,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Our Spring Stock

—OF—

FINE - CLOTHING

FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN

IS NOW COMPLETE.

We Cordially Invite you to Examine our Line,

LEARN THE PRICES,

—AND THE QUESTION WILL ARISE IN YOUR MIND,—

How Can Such Fine Goods be Sold for So Little Money.

Don't Fail to See Our Splendid Assortment and to Take Advantage of the Inducements Offered.

H. R. NOVITZKY,

The Fayetteville Clothier.

P. S. DON'T FORGET THAT WE ARE THE SOLE AGENTS FOR THE HIGH ART CUSTOM TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW YORK, AND GUARANTEE A FIT IN EVERY INSTANCE.

NIMOCKS & COOK, INSURANCE.

The GENDRON CHILDRENS CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE BY

S. SHEETZ & SONS,
FURNITURE DEALERS.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

At Prices Lower than Ever.

S.S.S.

Heals Running Sores. Cures the Serpent's Sting.

CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON In all its stages completely eradicated by S.S.S. Obstinate sores and ulcers yield to its healing powers. It removes the poison and builds up the system. A valuable treatise on the disease and its treatment mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

MARBLE AND GRANITE

Monuments AND Headstones.

The public is cordially invited to visit my yard, where they will always find a choice collection of

Monuments

—AND—

Headstones

to select from. My workmanship stands

SECOND TO NONE

in the South, and my prices are as low as can be obtained for strictly first-class work. A large lot of DESIGNS to select from.

Very respectfully,

E. L. REMSBURG,

Prop. Fayetteville Marble and Granite Works.

LOW TARIFF PRICES

—ON—

FURNITURE.

Call and examine my Stock.

Suits from $8.00 UP.

Bedsteads, Washstands, Tables, Hall Racks, Bed Springs, Bureaus, Chairs, Lounges, Safes,

—AND—

HOME-MADE MATRESSES

A SPECIALTY.

Very respectfully,

J. H. ROBINSON, JR.

Blood and Skin Diseases Always Cured. B.B.B.

BOTANIC BLOOD BALM never fails to cure all manner of Blood and Skin diseases. It is the great Southern building up and purifying Remedy, and cures all manner of skin and blood diseases. As a building up tonic it is without a rival, and absolutely beyond comparison with any other similar remedy ever offered to the public. It is a panacea for all ills resulting from impure blood, or an impoverished condition of the human system. A single bottle will demonstrate its paramount virtues.

☞ **Send for free book of Wonderful Cures. Price, $1.00 per large bottle; $5.00 for six bottles.**

For sale by druggists: If not send to us, and medicine will be sent freight prepaid on receipt of price. Address

BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

For sale by B. E. SEDBERRY & SON, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Mexican Mustang Liniment

for

Burns,
Caked & Inflamed Udders.
Piles,
Rheumatic Pains,
Bruises and Strains.
Running Sores,
Inflammations,
Stiff joints,
Harness & Saddle Sores,
Sciatica,
Lumbago,
Scalds,
Blisters,
Insect Bites,
All Cattle Ailments,
All Horse Ailments,
All Sheep Ailments,

Penetrates Muscle, Membrane and Tissue Quickly to the Very Seat of Pain and Ousts it in a Jiffy.

Rub in Vigorously.

Mustang Liniment conquers Pain, Makes Man or Beast well again.

Washington Letter.

From Our Correspondent

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1895.

President Cleveland will probably make the holding of the Sound Money Convention at Memphis, Tenn., on May 23, the occasion for following up his Chicago letter with another along the same lines, only giving a more exact definition of what he considers sound money. He thinks that the time has come when the currency question must be discussed in order that the people may vote intelligently upon it next year. He also thinks that there is an enormous amount of misinformation among the people on the subject, and that the main duty of the hour is to aid the people in arriving at a correct definition of what constitutes sound money. The Memphis convention, although nonpartisan in its character, will necessarily be dominated by democrats, and Secretary Carlisle is expected to make the principal address before it. These things have caused that convention to be regarded with extraordinary interest by those who are interested in the future welfare of the democratic party.

It is certain that every democrat is in favor of sound money, but it must be acknowledged that there is a wide difference among democrats—the leaders of the party, as well as the rank and file—as to what is sound money. That these differences ought in some way to be wiped out, or at least adjusted before the party enters another National Campaign, will be admitted by every democrat without argument. Now, how do individuals who have no desire to fight each other usually adjust their serious differences of opinion? By argument, showing each their errors and convincing one or the other. Well, that is just what the administration wants to do. It will present its arguments as to what sound money is and will ask that its opponents in the party do the same, leaving it to the party to decide which side has the correct idea.

According to the estimate of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Miller, the government will receive on the voluntary returns made something over $14,000,000 for income tax. No estimate can be made of how much this will be increased by assessing the tax upon those known to be liable and who failed to make returns in accordance with law, but it will probably exceed $4,000,000. The amount of Commissioner Miller's estimate bears out the estimate made when the decision of the Supreme Court was first handed down, that the exemption of such portions of incomes as were from State or municipal bonds and rents would reduce the total expected from the tax by more than one half.

State Senator Eugene Ives, one of the best known democratic members of the New York Legislature, passed through Washington on his way to Fortress Monroe. He said: "The people are being given an object lesson at Albany that will not be forgotten in the State or overlooked by the country. Already four months have elapsed and not a single measure urged by the citizens of New York, in the interest of reform, has been passed. Not for forty years have so many charges of corruption at Albany been brought forward, and I feel that the people are fast realizing that democratic legislatures can be better trusted than those controlled by the present republican bosses. The kind of reform the State has been getting from Platt is now what was demanded. I look forward to a democratic victory in the State of New York next fall."

Secretary Morton, in a published interview, declares his belief that "we must sooner or later declare that the United States recognizes gold as the best and least fluctuating measure of value and medium of exchange which the commeree of civilization has thus far utilized."

THE WEALTH OF THE WORLD.

Great Sums of Foreign Securities Held in England and France.

United States Investor.

The reported valuation of all property in the United States by the census of 1890 was $65,037,092,197, or $1,036 per capita for the entire population. This enumeration, however, dealt with property located in the United States and did not go into the question where it is owned. If the estimate of Mr. Robert Giffen is correct, that 5000,000,000 in foreign capital was invested in this country in 1880, probably an even larger amount is so invested at the present time. Deduction should also be made for the high value put upon waste public lands in the census, with the net result that the per capita valuation of the United States would be reduced to about $950 or $4,750 for a family of five. Estimates made by careful economists, who come pretty near agreement among themselves, put the valuation of Great Britain about nine years ago at $50,000,000,000 and that of France at at $40,000,000,000. This would afford a per capita valuation of $1,338 for Great Britain and $1,081 for France, making the valuation for a family of five $6,690 in Great Britain $5,405 in France. The figures of France are placed higher by some authors, and the total in both countries includes careful estimates of the large holdings of foreign securities, some of them covering property located in the United States.

The great holdings of foreign securities, estimated to amount in Great Britain to about $8,000,000,000, explain to a large extent the adverse balance of foreign trade constantly shown by the British statistics. Great Britain would long ago have been denuded of her gold and become bankrupt if the excess of imports over exports shown by her trade statistics were a true measure of her financial condition. The fact that about $400,000,000 is due her annually in interest charges upon British capital placed abroad explains how she can afford to import several hundred million pounds sterling of foreign merchandise in excess of the domestic merchandise which she exports. France is estimated to hold $400,000,000 of foreign securities, largely Italian and Spanish, and she also has been able to show a large balance of imports of merchandise over exports during the last two decades, while piling up in the vaults of the Bank of France and distributing through her monetary circulation a larger mass of coin than any other commercial country.

James Monroe in South America.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Statues of Monroe are likely to be more numerous in South America than in that president's native country. One is going up at Rio Janeiro, and another of heroic size, cut out of Venezuelan marble, is to be erected in the public square of Caracas. These monuments express the American idea that government by Europe on this side of the Atlantic is unacceptable. It is good doctrine and will grow stronger as time passes.

Mr. Asquith proposes to abolish the office of the Queen's remembrancer, "which has become obsolete." He is the last revenue officer of the ancient exchequer left, dating back to 1286 at least. His duty was to remind the lord treasurer and the barons of the exchequer "of such things as are to be done for the King's benefit." For nearly forty years the office has been practically a sinecure.

Greater New York, a topographical statistician points out, will cover an area of 317 square miles, three times the size of London and 12 times that of Paris. Rome, Babylon and Memphis are not to be mentioned in comparison.—*Cincinnati Enq.*

DUKE CIGARETTES

MADE FROM

High Grade Tobacco

AND

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Thoroughbred Fancy Poultry!

S. S. BROWN LEGHORNS—the egg machine.

GIANT BLACK JAVAS—the largest clean legged chicken that grows.

BEAUTIFUL WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Eggs for hatching, ready for delivery, $1.00 per 15. Fair hatch guaranteed.

There are no finer birds in the South than mine. Circular free.

J. D. BARDIN,

3-21-95 St Wilson, N. C.

Land Mortgage Sale.

The undersigned Mortgagees, with the written consent of the mortgagor, A. E. Shaw, and pursuant to power of sale contained in the mortgage executed to secure the purchase money of the hereinafter described land, bought by him of them, registered in Cumberland County Register's Office, in Book T No. 3, page 568, will offer at public sale at the Court House door in Fayetteville, N. C., at 12 o'clock M., on Saturday the 25th of May, 1895 Fifty Acres of Land on the Wilmington Road, west side of the Cape Fear River 2½ miles south of Fayetteville, in Cumberland County, N. C., adjoining the home place of the undersigned. For particular description see the said mortgage deed. Terms eash.

ELIZABETH A. SHAW,
HARRIET L. SHAW,
Mortgagees.

Fayetteville, N. C., 25th April, 1895—5t

Administration Notice.

The undersigned having qualified as Administrator of Church Bernard, col., late of Cumberland County, N. C., notifies all persons having claims against his estate to present them to me on or before the 11th of April, 1896, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

All persons indebted to his estate will please make immediate payment.

T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Ad. of Church Bernard.

Fayetteville, N. C., 11th April, 1895—6t

NORTH CAROLINA, } In the
CUMBERLAND COUNTY. } Superior Court.

Kate S. Pearce et. al. vs. John G. Pearce. } Notice.

The defendant above-named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Cumberland County by said plaintiff against said defendant to obtain a divorce from the bonds of matrimony existing between them. The said defendant will further take notice that he is required to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of said county, to be held on the 9th Monday after the first Monday in March, 1895, at the Court House of said county in Fayetteville, N. C., and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

This 27th day of March, 1895.

3-28-95 6w CYRUS MURPHY, C. S. C.

NOTICE.

In accordance with Section 8 of a bill entitled "An Act to Authorize the City of Fayetteville to Establish and operate a System of Electric Lights and Motive Power," ratified by the General Assembly of North Carolina March 9th, 1895, which Act is published in full in this paper, notice is hereby given that the Election provided for in said Act for the purpose of approving or disapproving said Act by a popular vote, will be held at the Market House in the City of Fayetteville on the first Monday in May, 1895, to-wit: May 6th, 1895. C. P. Overby, Esq., has been duly selected Registrar of Voters, and Benj. R. Huske and Edward Evans have been appointed the judges of election.

W. S. COOK,
Mayor of the City of Fayetteville.

March 21, 1895 te

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York-Wilmington, N. C.

—AND—

Georgetown, S. C., Lines.

FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK.

Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts.,

At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON

CROATAN.....Saturday, May 4
ONEIDA.....Saturday, May 11

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

ONEIDA.....Saturday, May 4
CROATAN.....Saturday, May 11

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

ONEIDA.....Tuesday, April 30
CROATAN.....Tuesday, May 7

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES
Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patents in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Papers for Sale.

Old papers for sale at the OBSERVER OFFICE at 20 cents per hundred.

Cotton Blight.

Tests made by the Alabama Experiment Station and elsewhere prove conclusively that

Kainit Prevents

cotton blight. Planters can prevent the immense loss caused annually by this disease. Send for our pamphlets.

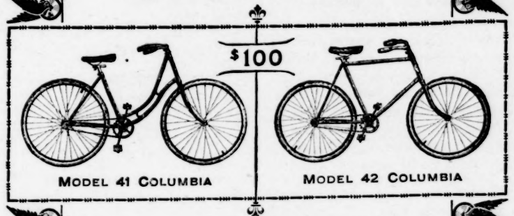
They are sent free. It will cost you nothing to read them, and they will save you dollars. GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau Street, New York.

COLUMBIAS—They almost fly.

Bicycling for Women

Physicians recommend bicycling. Dame Fashion says it is "good form." Two new models for women's use in—

Columbia Bicycles



Model 42 COLUMBIA has been especially designed for the many ladies who prefer to wear knickerbockers rather than cumbersome skirts.

Ladies' wheels also in HARTFORD Bicycles at lower prices—$80, $60, $50.

Send for Catalogue. Free at any Columbia Agency, or by mail for two 2-cent stamps.

BRANCH STORES:
Boston
New York
Chicago
San Francisco
Providence
Buffalo

Six handsome paper dolls, showing ladies' bicycle costumes by noted designers, will be mailed for five 2-cent stamps.

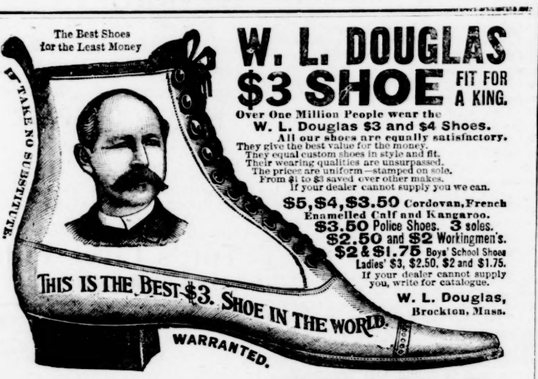
B. E. SEDBERRY & SON.

Agent for Columbia and Hartford Bicycles,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

The Best Shoes for the Least Money

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FIT FOR A KING.



Over One Million People wear the W. L. Douglas $3 and $4 Shoes.

All our shoes are equally satisfactory. They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The prices are uniform—stamped on sole. From $1 to $3 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

$5, $4, $3.50 Cordovan, French Enamelled Calf and Kangaroo.
$3.50 Police Shoes. 3 soles.
$2.50 and $2 Workingmen's.
$2 & $1.75 Boys' School Shoes
Ladies' $3, $2.50, $2 and $1.75.

If your dealer cannot supply you, write for catalogue.

W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

For Sale by **ROSE & LEAK,** FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

—AND DEALERS IN—

Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and all kinds of Agricultural Implements and Castings and Steel Shapes for the same.

IF YOU WANT ANY LEATHER GOODS SUCH AS

Buggy Harness, Wagon Harness, Plow Gear, Bridles and Collars,

do not fail to examine our stock—we have the very best goods at panic prices. We can furnish you with any part of Harness at half the price that it will cost you to have it made.

—IT IS JUST AS WE TOLD YOU TWO YEARS AGO IT WOULD BE—

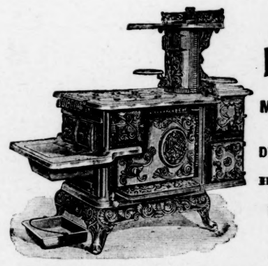
"ALBEMARLE" FLOUR

has a great deal the largest sale of any Patent Flour sold in Fayetteville, quality and price combined will tell.

FERTILIZERS.

We have in stock quite a number of the oldest and most reliable Brands and several new Brands which we offer at popular prices. We offer special inducements to car load buyers.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.



SHEPPARD'S EXCELSIOR COOK STOVES

MADE FROM PURE PIG IRON

Not one pound of Scrap Iron is ever used in these goods.

DURABLE, CONVENIENT and ECONOMICAL

All Modern Improvements to **Lighten Housekeeping Cares.**

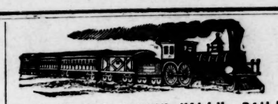
Twenty different sizes and kinds.

Every Stove Warranted Against Defects.

Prices not much higher at this time than on commoner kinds of Stoves.

Call on or address

McMILLAN BROS., Fayetteville, N. C.



CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLY RAIL'Y

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect Feb. 17th, 1895.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily
Leave Wilmington,	7:25 a. m
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:35 "
Leave Fayetteville,	10:55 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	10:58 "
Leave Sanford,	12:18 p. m.
Leave Climax,	2:20 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:50 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 "
Leave Stokesdale,	3:55 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:25 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:33 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:01 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily
Leave Mt. Airy,	9:45 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	11:06 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:35 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:45 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:13 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	12:58 "
Leave Greensboro,	1:04 "
Leave Climax,	1:32 "
Leave Sanford,	3:17 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:28 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:33 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No, 4, Daily
Leave Bennettsville,	6:00 a. m
Leave Maxton,	8:07 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:46 "
Leave Hope Mills,	9:41 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:05 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily
Leave Fayetteville,	4:38 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	4:59 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:40 "
Arrive Maxton,	6:12 "
Leave Maxton,	6:20 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:25 "

ORTH BOUND.	No. 16. Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:50 a. m
Leave Climax,	8:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:20 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:35 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:57 "
Arrive Madison	11:55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:25 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:27 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:38 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:05 "
Leave Climax,	4:00 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:40 "

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

Trains No. 2 and 4 connect at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East. Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, North and South bound, and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville R. R., North and South bound, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R for Winston Salem. Train No. 15 connects at Madison with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Roanoke and all points North and West.

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Roanoke and all points North and West, and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville R. R., North and South Bound, and at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line for all points North and South, and at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for Charleston, Jacksonville, and all Florida points. Train No. 3 connects at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895	No. 23. Daily.	No. 35. Daily.		No. 41. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	.....	A. M.
Leave Weldon..		9 27	.....	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 57	10 20	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 20	.....	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	1 05	10 20	.....	6 00
Leave Wilson...	2 03	11 03	.....	.....
Leave Selma....	2 53	.....	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	4 30	12 53	.....	.....
Arrive Florence	7 15	3 00	.....	.....

	No. 47 Daily.			
	P. M.			A. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 08	.....	.....	6 35
Leave Goldboro.	2 55	.....	.....	7 20
Leave Magnolia.	4 02	.....	.....	8 29
Ar. Wilmington.	5 30	.....	.....	10 00
	P. M.			A. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895.	No. 78. Daily.		No. 32. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.
	A. M.	.....	P. M.	
Leave Florence	8 15	.....	7 15	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	10 55	.....	9 19	.....
Leave Selma....	12 32	.....	.....	.....
Arrive Wilson..	1 20	.....	11 15	.....
Leave Tarboro..	2 48	.....	.....	.....

	No. 48 Daily.			
	P. M.			A. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 20	.....	.....	7 00
Leave Magnolia	10 56	.....	.....	8 31
Leave Goldsboro	12 05	.....	.....	9 40
Arrive Wilson..	1 00	.....	.....	10 27

	No. 78 Daily.		No. 32 Daily.	
	P. M.	.....	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 30	.....	11 20	10 32
Ar Rocky Mount	2 33	.....	12 02	11 15
Arrive Tarboro.	2 48	.....	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	2 33	.....	12 02	.....
Arrive Weldon..	3 48	.....	12 54	.....
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:48 P M, Halifax 4:05 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 10:55 A M. Weldon 11:20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50 A M. returning leaves Tarboro 4:50 P M. Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:00 P M, 5:25 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday, 6:00 A M, Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:40 P M; arrive Dunbar 7:50 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:50 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:10 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:20 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

J. R KENLEY, Gen'l Manager. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

WALTER WATSON,

ESTABLISHED 1866.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, HORSE AND MULE SHOES, AND HORSE SHOE NAILS,
GRINDSTONES AND FIXTURES, PUMPS AND PUMP FITTINGS,
ROPES AND TWINES, MACHINE AND CARRIAGE BOLTS,
SAW MILL AND GINNERS' SUPPLIES, WAGON, CART AND CARRIAGE MATERIALS
WELL BUCKETS AND CHAINS, PLOWS AND PLOW CASTINGS,
RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTINGS.

SECOND HAND GINS AND PRESSES FOR SALE CHEAP,

AND ALL SHELF HARDWARE USUALLY FOUND IN A FIRST-CLASS

HARDWARE STORE.

Guns, Rifles and Pistols a Specialty.

MY SHOPS ARE ALWAYS OPEN FOR REPAIRING

Guns, Pistols, Locks, &c., &c.

WALTER WATSON.

☞ Write for Catalogue of Guns, Pistols, &c.

THE ORTON,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

The Leading Hotel in the Metropolis of the Cape Fear Section.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

To meet the requirements of the traveling public, rates at this Hotel are reduced to $2.00 per day and upwards.

"THE ORTON" is furnished with every modern appliance for the comfort and convenience of its guests, including Otis Elevator, Electric Lights, Steam Heating, &c.

J. E. MONTAGUE, Manager.

MADISON AVENUE HOTEL.

Madison Avenue and 58th Street, NEW YORK.

$3 per day and up. American Plan

Fire-Proof and First-Class in Every Particular.

TWO BLOCKS FROM THE THIRD AND SIXTH AVENUE ELEVATED RAILROADS.

THE MADISON AND FOURTH AVENUE AND BELT LINE CARS PASS THE DOOR.

H. M. CLARK, Proprietor.

PASSENGER ELEVATOR RUNS ALL NIGHT.

LOOK! LOOK!!

Look to Your Interest!

Why can W. H. NEWBERRY & SONS make it pay to examine their

Stock of Furniture?

1st. They are MANUFACTURERS.

2nd. Their experience in MANUFACTURING enables them to know how to buy the BEST GOODS for the *least money.*

3rd The goods they buy are bought direct from MANUFACTURERS.

4th. Their *motto is quick sales and small profits.*

To be convinced call in at their

FURNITURE STORE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THEY ALSO MANUFACTURE

HOUSE TRIMMINGS, MOULDINGS RAILINGS, TURNED and SAWED SCROLL WORK, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, NEWELL POSTS and MANTELS.

FURNITURE STORE—Thornton Block.

FACTORY—Cool Spring Street.

—THE—

Bank : of : Fayetteville,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Does - a - General - Banking - Business.

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Fayetteville, N. C.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having been duly qualified as administrator of G. W. Bowen, deceased, late of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, N. C., gives notice that all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased will be required to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 11th day of April, 1896, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the said estate will please make immediate settlement.

CHARLES W. BIDGOOD,
April 11, 1895—6t. Administrator

H. H. H.

We are Receiving New Goods.

BOY CLIPPER PLOWS.
BOY DIXIE PLOWS.
STONEWALL PLOWS.
VARIOUS KINDS OF CASTING.

We keep the very best grade of Castings. A fresh car load LIME just received.

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HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

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Having arranged to advertise this section prominently before prospective emigrants North and West, I give this notice to all persons who have lands for sale at reasonable prices in large or small tracts to send to me

FULL DESCRIPTION OF SAME,

that I may list them.

FACTORY LOCATIONS, with or without water power, and all kinds of industrial enterprises a specialty.

No cash required until lands are sold or parties located. Address

NEWTON H. SMITH,
MANAGER,
2-14-95 Fayetteville, N. C.

NOTICE.

Having qualified as Executors to the Last Will and Testament of Catharine Kelly, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said Estate to present them duly authenticated on or before April 1st, 1897, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said Estate will please make immediate payment.

J. H. SMITH,
ANNIE M. BAKER,
4-4-95 6t Executors.

POE & CO.,

BRICK and TILE MANUFACTURERS,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

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